

# The GRAPHIC



Twentieth Year—November 22, 1913

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

## WANDERLUST

By CAROLINE REYNOLDS

Love locks the city's outer gates; the white streets chain the soul of me,  
Love's arms are strong about me; yet—my heart is hungry for the sea.

My heart is hungry for the sea—the long, slow swell of green and gray,  
The wet brown sand, the hanging cliffs, the sea gulls' cry, the stinging spray;

My heart is hungry for the sea—the bay that curves beyond the slips;  
And limned against a twilight sky the spreading sails of outbound ships.

My heart is hungry for the sea—the ceaseless tides that wax and wane;  
The clean, salt smell, the clean, fresh wind, a thin cool mist of silver rain.

Love's tender words are sweet to hear—and yet above them comes to me  
The surf's wild call—I must obey! My heart is hungry for the sea.

RALPH FULLERTON-MOCINE



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# THE GRAPHIC

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER

EDITOR



## FAIR VIEW OF "DRY STATE" MOVEMENT

**F**AVORABLE action of the militant prohibitionists in voting for a "dry campaign" in the state next year was anticipated in these columns last week and by an overwhelming vote of approval the Los Angeles convention, called for the purpose of debating and settling the question, confirmed our prediction. The radicals are in the saddle and are determined to force the issue. To the opposition in the ranks of the "drys" a bitter attitude has developed that bodes ill for success in the struggle that will ensue following the filing of the petition for a constitutional amendment, signatures to which must precede the active campaign. That the latter will be obtained in sufficient numbers is not doubted; the real fight will be waged when the issue is fairly before the people of California.

It was not that the 300 who defended the 1916 Thermopylae were against a "dry" state campaign; they contended that the time was too limited to educate the voters aright, hence their objections to the earlier date. But the 1300-odd delegates favoring 1914 would not tolerate delay and by more than four-to-one voted for immediate action. Perhaps, they know the temper of the state and are convinced that a whirlwind campaign will overcome the opposition sure to be encountered, but we have our doubts. It is an economic as well as an ethical question and the wine grape industry of California is bound to enlist a vast number of adherents. Herculean work lies ahead of the 1914 enthusiasts.

It is significant that several influential clerical members of the powerful Methodist church are firm in their opposition to the 1914 campaign which raises the question, Will that great religious body, in the mass, continue to be inimical to what many consider to be a premature movement or is the opposition merely individual expressions of disapproval? So far as can be judged from a study of the personnel of the 1914 enthusiasts and the 1916 compromise element the latter comprises the saner and more practical advocates of prohibition, while those clamoring for immediate action represent the uncompromising, fight-to-the-last-ditch propagandists.

We can admire the courage and pertinacity of these zealots of the Prohibition party while deprecating their overhasty decision, for we believe they are doomed to disappointment by their precipitate course. This is not to say that deferring the question until 1916 would insure the success they crave. Then as now the congested centers of population will be found in determined opposition to what will be denounced as an attempt to interfere with personal freedom of action. If approval is forthcoming at all reliance will have to be placed on the "back districts" for a majority support, just as it was given in 1910 when

the constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage was carried. But in this later instance the rancher is more immediately concerned with the economic question, since the wine industry in the state is, of course, threatened with annihilation. When it is considered that more than 160,000 acres are devoted to the growing of wine grapes in California and that the manufacture of wines in the state is now one of its stable industries the "back country" may not be inclined to respond so readily as the friends of the "dry" movement are confidently counting upon.

Those of us who have experienced the "dry" state aftermaths elsewhere regard with apprehension the internecine troubles that will be let loose in California if the Pandora box of prohibition is opened. Blessings, undoubtedly, the "drys" would bestow upon their fellow-beings, but they may prove the reverse. Iowa, strongly agricultural as is the state, had a parlor experience under the "all-dry" regime, and Iowa is not a wine-growing state either. If a line could be drawn recognizing this industry and excluding it from the effects of the ban there might be fair prospects of success for the 1914 indomitables, but in the circumstances we can see only failure ahead for the movement.

## WHY STATE FUSION IS ADVOCATED

**C**OMMENTING on our assertion that a change of administration in the state can come only through a merger of the Republican and Democratic parties and the election of a fusion ticket the San Francisco Argonaut doubts if such a project would be generally acceptable to adherents of the two parties, "yet in view of the situation," admits our thoughtful contemporary, "and of the circumstances of last year's presidential election in California, it seems worth attention." The Argonaut confesses that it is not enamored of mergers in politics, believing it to be "more profitable and more honorable" either to win or lose in a straight championship of definite principles.

This, doubtless, is true of a presidential election where party principles often are so diametrically opposed that a fusion, even if successful, is robbed of moral significance, but, we submit, that the issue in California is the ousting from office of a demagogical governor who having served a good purpose so fully realizes it that he arrogates to himself all the virtues in the calendar, appoints those of his way of thinking to fill the offices, including those of the judiciary, absents himself from the state months in succession, for which he allows himself full pay, and in other ways transcends the decencies. Economy of administration is far removed from his ken. Costly commissions, filled by his henchmen, in many instances are an unnecessary expense; his blatant anti-alien land law was wholly political in its inception and in nowise reflective of the desires of a majority of the people of California.

On these issues Democrats and Republicans can come together without stultifying their individual principles and as a practical proposition its sanity is attested by the vote of last year for presidential electors. Without organization of any kind Democrats and Republicans so nearly fused that the Roosevelt-Johnson ticket was beaten in part and the governor's boasted one hundred thousand plurality was reduced to a beggarly 174. Surely, a merger in 1914 of the nature advocated will make for a straight championship of definite principles, to wit: Economy of administration; a non-partisan judiciary; stricter enforcement of our criminal laws; and a voucher-earning executive of the state, at home proclivities. Deploring as we do the manifest faults of the governor

we are not blind to his virtues and for what he has accomplished the state is grateful. But it has paid its obligation; Governor Johnson has served his purpose and must now give way to a broader-visioned executive.

Not, however, to a narrow-minded jurist like Benjamin F. Bledsoe, or a mediocre politician of the "Pinky" Snyder stripe, nor yet a Hearst marionette like "Mike" Tarpey or an amiable negation like Fred Hall. None of these, thank you. If a Democrat is to lead the fusion forces let him measure up to the Franklin K. Lane standard, to Judge Raker's eminence or to the literary culture of Hon. George S. Patton of San Gabriel. Despite Chester Rowell's declaration that, if necessary, the Progressives will grab the Republican machinery, as they did in the 1912 primaries, there is a hint from the governor that his campaign will be made on a straight, third party ticket and if he proceeds along these lines he will show rare discretion. In that event it may become a three-cornered fight, with the Democrats and Republicans so striving that the balance of power will remain with the Progressives, giving Johnson the victory. Canny Hiram realizes that if the Progressives were to adopt the threatened Rowell tactics and rob the Republicans of their title, forcing them to fuse with the Democrats, nothing could save him from defeat. He would forestall such a merger by running under his own colors, hoping to entice his political opponents to do likewise. It is good strategy and may prove successful. We would advise taking no chances. Amalgamation of the opposing political forces will give them the victory.

## MEXICAN SITUATION ANALYZED

**C**OMMENTING on the Mexican situation the veteran New York financier, Henry Clews, taking a sly shot at the colonel, observes: "With 'Huerta's hope of support and sympathy from England and other countries destroyed, with our army on one side, our navy blocking his ports on the other side and with Colonel Roosevelt to the south of him, thus making a complete circle around him, what can he do but surrender, capitulate to General Carranza, or take flight? I think it will be flight, and we may soon hear of Huerta being safe on a foreign shore. This will end the present chapter of Mexican troubles." Sarcasm aside, the belief that Huerta's rule is about over is widespread and the waiting policy of the President will have been fully vindicated when the usurper suddenly decamps as he presently must if the Constitutionalists continue rolling up victories.

Analyzing the investigations conducted by President Wilson and the state department Banker Clews reaches the conclusion that the official search has revealed two things: that Huerta illegally made himself provisional president, hence he and his officials are revolutionists and not entitled to recognition by this government. As to General Carranza he is opposing Huerta on the ground that he was not installed in office in accordance with the constitution. Carranza, then, instead of being a rebel is really fighting to secure a constitutional government for the people of Mexico, consequently is entitled to the aid and sympathy of the United States. This is the view we have taken of the internecine troubles in Mexico ever since Carranza refused to recognize the traitorous Huerta; it is a conclusion both logical and equitable. With England acquiescing in the attitude of the state department and other powers in sympathy Huerta's course is about run.

In demanding that Envoy Hale present his credentials before attempting further negotiations with them the Mexican Constitutionalists have made a clever move. Virtually, it is a demand for recognition



and, if, as we have shown, the state department has decided that the Carranzistas are the real patriots and Huerta and his following revolutionists, the only logical course is to recognize the faction that is striving to secure to the people their constitutional rights. Thus far, the conferences between Envoy Hale and General Carranza's official representatives have been wholly informal. As individuals there has been an "interchange of impressions" lasting for a week. Strengthened in their position by the capture of Juarez and with the fall of Chihuahua City now imminent the Constitutionalists are emboldened to be more outspoken. They have won the right to recognition.

#### WHEN THE FIRST RAIN COMES

TO SEE the way the landscape takes the rain is an interesting study for the nature lover. The lowering, dark-blue clouds obscure the mountains until they are only a low, dense wall cutting off the north. Then the winds come scurrying out from canyons and mysterious places, bearing the rain. The sturdy oaks receive it standing, heads upright and arms spread wide, feeling their rights as native sons. The eucalypti, tall, willowy guests of the soil, bow to the storm king in gracious humility. Their varied color, grey blue or dark green, with here and there a touch of red, is intensified by the black skies. They march like soldiers, at times in solid phalanx, at times in single column or in detached groups, but all athirst. Then the pines, somber sentinels, pierce the sky with their rapier tips and from the highest outposts they watch the downpour, calm and majestic, bowing neither to east nor west, but pointing rigidly up, scorning doubts and tremors. All between, on the upturned face of the earth, are violets, fragrant, lovely violets, covering her breast, intoxicating her senses, renewing every year the promise of beauty. The winds blow lightly over violet beds. A saturated solution of the odors of Araby meets the breath of the passerby on trolley or automobile. All the cares and griefs of yesterday are forgotten on this first rainy day. Heaven surrounds us, as in infancy, and nothing is impossible of joy or aspiration.

#### DEPENDS ON THE VIEWPOINT

EVIDENCE accumulates that the directors of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, otherwise known as the "Sunset," do not take kindly to the cut in long distance rates established by the state railroad commission. "What do I think of it?" repeated President Scott of the company when asked for his opinion of the reduction, "I think it is rotten!" How queer! A cut in rates that will save telephone patrons half a million dollars a year denounced as "rotten." How inelegant! Of course, such a viewpoint necessarily is tinged with prejudice. So far as the public is concerned it cannot sympathize with Mr. Scott's emotions. It will refuse to weep with him.

However the directors of the disciplined company may feel about the reduction it cannot be said to have been the result of snap judgment. The investigation by the state railroad commission, begun in March, 1912, has continued uninterrupted until the announcement of the decision Saturday reducing by 21 per cent all long distance rates in California. Sixty-four thousand messages were reviewed by the board's experts in the endeavor to do justice to company and patrons and the new base rates, which go into effect February 16, 1914, are fixed upon the company's own valuation of \$7,497,000 for the long distance plant and lines. It is significantly added by the commission that if it is found necessary to modify the company's valuation it reserves the right to modify the new rates. We hope that Mr. Scott will not lose sight of this statement and be circumspect in his language. We shudder to think what expression he might employ if the valuation were sharply lowered and another rate cut followed.

Railroad men as well as citizens in every walk of life entertain a profound respect for the railroad commission headed by John Eshleman, whose intent to deal fairly and justly by corporation interests is

not questioned. We hope that Mr. Eshleman will be content to remain in an office he fills so admirably and not aspire to political honors that might prove disappointing were he to grasp them. He and his associates have proved the most successful card in the Johnson administration and if the personnel of the commission could be retained in perpetuity we believe the people would be well pleased. We want justice done by the corporations—fair play's a jewel—but the consumer is entitled to an equal show and he seems to be getting recognition in California as never before.

#### ROWELLIAN EPIGRAMS AND "EPIGRABS"

PROGRESSIVE papers in the state are quoting an epigram attributed to Chester H. Rowell of the Fresno Republican, tentative candidate for United States senator. According to the San Bernardino Index it sums up the political history of recent years succinctly. This it is:

Leadership is what counts. The Republican party, with Theodore Roosevelt as its leader, became so great that there was no Democratic party; with William Taft as its leader it became so weak that there was no Republican party.

Hardly correct, however. Roosevelt's continued silence in regard to tariff revision—for nine years—was as much of a factor in the election of Wilson as was Taft's fatuous policy toward this vital principle in economics. When it comes to epigrams of the Rowellian order we suggest to our Progressive friends that they quote Chet's letter to our San Bernardino contemporary advising that "it may be entirely possible for local organizations to follow their local preferences as to nominations and while maintaining the Progressive party intact, grab the Republican party, also." Only this utterance of Chester's is an "epigrab."

#### MEDICINE MEN DELUDE NAVAJOS

REPORTS that a body of Navajos encamped on Beautiful mountain in northern New Mexico, having broken away from the Shiprock agency, will resist the troops sent to help enforce the Indian agent's command that the recalcitrants return to the reservation, are remindful that it is twenty-three years since the country has been treated to an Indian outbreak. The fearful lesson inflicted on the Sioux at Pine Ridge, more than a score of years ago, when the deluded ghost-dancers that had fled from Standing Rock agency in northern Dakota were mowed down by the mountain howitzers, victims of the palaver of Sitting Bull, has proved a complete deterrent to the aboriginal wards of the nation ever since.

Doubtless, the Navajos will submit peacefully when the United States troops encompass them at the base of their retreat and by a starving process impel surrender. The poor Indians of New Mexico have been misled in much the same way that the Sioux under Sitting Bull were hypnotized into rebellion—by the incantations and religious dances of their medicine men. Their emotions played upon by the crafty leaders, among whom are several renegades subject to discipline by the agent, the younger bucks have "jumped" the reservation and foolishly imagine they can defy the United States government. They will have as severe a jolt if they persist in their folly as the Sioux at Pine Ridge received, following the killing of Sitting Bull at his camp on Grand River in North Dakota that bitter cold December day in 1890.

It will be remembered that Sitting Bull had worked his followers into a frenzy through his ghost-dancing mummeries, refused to obey Agent McLaughlin's command to desist and resisting arrest at the hands of the Indian police met death, in which five of his captors accompanied him to the happy hunting grounds. Sitting Bull had told his tribesmen that by wearing "ghost" shirts, over which he had "made medicine," the bullets of the white men were futile. When their leader was killed and the ghost-dancing contingent joined the other disaffected Sioux at Pine Ridge the Indians took along their medicine shirts and when their stiff and stark bodies were laid away in the frozen ground, following the battle of Wounded

Knee, the bloodstained "ghost shirts" covered each stiffened corse. The writer of these lines was, perhaps, the only white man who saw Sitting Bull leading his followers in the ghost dance, a few days prior to his death, and a snap shot he took from horseback of the fascinating spectacle was the only picture ever made of that impressive ceremonial.

#### GETTING AFTER THE NOISE FIENDS

OUR HIRAM seems to have a grievance against Chicago which he has committed to writing and our sympathies are strongly with the governor in his contentions. California's wandering executive, wearied by his efforts to elect Colby in New Jersey and Bird in Massachusetts, sought rest in Chicago at a lake front hotel where his nights were rendered hideous and his sleep ruined by the noise of Illinois Central steam engines hooting and whistling and bell-clanging through the wee sma' hours.

To a member of the aldermanic anti-noise committee the distracted governor wrote protesting against the horrid racket that was responsible for "many sleepless nights" and at the hearing of the committee his communication was read with impressive caesural pauses. It may be that the governor's unhappy experience dates back a year ago, when the political conventions were making presidential candidates, in which case 't is, perhaps, easier to understand why the noises of which he complains kept him awake. It is also possible that sleep was hard to woo because of the visions of political greatness that permeated his brain and rendered it too active to subside into a state of somnolence.

Be that as it may Chicago has noises a-plenty that might well come under the official ban and for the sake of tired nerves generally and the force of example let us hope the Illinois Central tracks will be relieved of superfluous clatter. But Chicago is no worse than other cities whose highways and byways are invaded by the rest-killers, the noise-makers. If it isn't the chug-chug of a motorcycle, it is the piercing hoot of an auto-siren or the raucous exhaust caused by a valve-cleaning fiend just as a late Sabbath morning sleep is being wooed. Or, perhaps, it is the clang-clang of the fish peddler beating his brass pan to call the canny housekeeper to his bargain cart. They are all anathema and should be subdued by drastic city ordinance mulcting the offenders heavily in cash and in default jailing them for life. Our sympathies are with the governor. We are for the quiet life.

#### BREATH FROM MOUNT VAEA

FROM far off Samoa we are in receipt of a bundle of Zeitungs published on the South sea island made famous by Robert Louis Stevenson of blessed memory. In one of the issues appears an interesting glance at Samoa in the days when Vailima, Stevenson's home, was the resort of many visitors, officers of ships-of-war calling at Apia, and distinguished globe-trotters. The author entertained lavishly and many a time his loving-cup—now a treasured possession of the editor of The Daily News—was passed around the circle bearing on its three panels the admonition, "The smaller the drink, the cooler the blood, the clearer the head."

One who knew him well in those days writes in the Samoanische Zeitung of October 11 that Stevenson's life was exceedingly simple. He preferred the early morning for his literary work, gardening in the middle of the day, entertaining in the afternoon and retiring early. He visited Apia but seldom, occasionally walking, but oftener on horseback. He was not a teetotaler but used spirits in moderation. He was addicted to cigarette smoking, which did him harm, owing to his weak lungs. Where the poet lies, at the apex of the Vaea mountain, is described as a knife-like ridge not more than twenty feet wide, from which the mountain, on its east side, slopes downward almost perpendicularly for seven hundred feet to his house, affording a view of the ocean and of the Falealili mountain landward, 3000 feet high, delightful to the eye of poet or painter.

After Stevenson's death the house and grounds



were bought by a wealthy German merchant named Kunst, who had arrived at Apia from Vladivostok. Three years later, in 1905, he died, and the property passed into possession of the German government. The former Stevenson home is now the official vice-regal residence. Situated at an elevation of more than six hundred feet above the sea, overlooking the ocean, it is one of the beauty spots of beautiful Samoa. Pilgrimages to the house are constant from visitors to the island and few who can stand the climb, fail to take the zigzag path that leads to Stevenson's grave. It is a steep ascent. It will be recalled that a dozen of his native friends bore the dead poet's remains aloft to the wind-swept spur, running east and west from Mount Vaea, 1400 feet above sea level, a score of Samoans having previously blazed a trail to the summit for the accommodation of the mourners. Only a plain tomb marks the spot. It has been suggested that Stevenson admirers, the world over, contribute a sum for the erection of an obelisk that, piercing the skyline, shall tell those far at sea of the place where one of the lights of English literature sleeps the long sleep.

#### SAN DIEGO'S FAITH JUSTIFIED

RETURNING from a brief visit to San Diego the favorable impression gained of that beautiful city twelve years ago is reinforced with every succeeding glimpse snatched at intervals from a busy life. Two years have elapsed since Mr. John Hernan presented us with the keys to Coronado, which he had borrowed from his handsome chief, Mr. John D. Spreckels, and in the interim San Diego has taken full advantage of her opportunities. The slightly and substantial business blocks that now pierce the skyline in the once-sleepily contented burg cause one to marvel at the enterprise and convictions of the capitalists but not to question their faith, for we believe it is amply justified.

San Diego is destined to be the third largest city in California without a doubt and its prosperity will be in nowise fictitious. The courage of the people in meeting water emergencies that have arisen and in providing for the future command the highest respect. The energy compressed in the marvellously attractive southern metropolis that is building a Fairy City at Balboa Park, unaided by foreign capital, impels the profoundest admiration. It is such a spirit that triumphs over all obstacles and imbues the onlooker with a respect that presently induces him to become emulative and so the coterie of active workers is augmented and supplemented. To our notion, San Diego offers rare opportunities to the man of brains and capital which he may profitably expend in becoming identified with so delightful a community of kindred souls.

It may be that not all the offices in the new buildings which mark the transition of town to city are filled. What of it? The wise man is the one that forestalls needs. Croakers carped at what they called the excessive building craze in Los Angeles, yet tenants are found for every new structure that rears its inquiring head and the answer quickly comes, in prompt leases at remunerative rents. Balboa Park, the site for the San Diego 1915 exposition, is a wonderful municipal asset, whose possibilities for landscape gardening are unlimited. In ten years, if the liberal disposition of the taxpayers is unabated, it should be the envy of the world for arboreal loveliness. Lending itself readily to decorative effects the landscape architecture projected for the 1400-acre park, if persisted in, will prove a crown of glory to the people who are making it possible.

Calling San Diego a one-man town is sheer nonsense. Mr. John D. Spreckels started things, it is true, as Mr. Henry E. Huntington did for the Los Angeles community, but he has attracted a fine body of men by his own courage and faith with a result to be envied of all California municipalities. The street car system, excellently managed and a fine paying property, is now controlled by a securities company, wisely organized by Mr. Spreckels to enable him to employ his capital in other directions that will inure to the welfare of all. In like manner he is transfer-

ring other assets that properly belong to the people rather than to the individual and we have yet to learn that any undue advantage has been taken of the city's needs. San Diego is doubly blessed: First by nature, in her beautiful bay and superb climate and undulating hills and next by the fine class of citizens that have been attracted thither. Our profoundest respects to people and municipality. May they never have to recede from their forward movement.

#### HENEY OR ROWELL—WHICH?

APPARENTLY, the Progressive element in Los Angeles is apprehensive of the schism likely to be developed in the state by the candidacies of Messrs. Francis J. Heney and Chester H. Rowell for United States senator. Knowing the temperamental qualities of Mr. Heney it is, doubtless, feared that he may say things that will wound the sensibilities of his rival for Progressive honors, when the campaign waxes warm. This might alienate the friends of Rowell and cause a split in the party which, of course, is not to be desired in a gubernatorial year. Perhaps, with a view to eliminating one of the contenders for the Progressive nomination for United States senator, Meyer Lissner is causing a postal card vote to be taken to ascertain the choice of the more influential members of the third party. It seems to be assumed that only Messrs. Heney and Rowell will be in the field, since the voter's choice is confined to these two gentlemen.

We venture the assertion that Chester H. Rowell will lead in this postal card ballot, the significance of his recent illy-conceived letter, advising the grab of the Republican machinery, if necessary for party victory, not yet having permeated the state to his political undoing. But for this unmoral stand he might easily be the nominee. As it is we fail to see how a party that is nothing if not reformatory—in fact, having a monopoly of the virtues—can take Brother Rowell to its bosom, so to say, and herald to the world that in the Fresno publisher is to be found the ideal material for a United States senator. If he should be successful at the primaries be sure that the "grab" letter will rumble like an undigested Welsh rabbit to cause him internal disturbance.

We are in receipt of one of Mr. Lissner's postal cards asking for an expression of choice. We hope the promoter of the straw ballot is authorized to speak for Mr. Rowell in declaring that he will probably be a candidate for the Progressive party nomination, but in view of Chet's letter there remains the suspicion that he will also pose as a Republican. If he will give assurance that he will not attempt to grab both nominations we will give him the preference although we have hopes that Hon. George S. Patton of San Gabriel will stump the state for the Democratic nomination and land the persimmons, in which case his candidacy will make strong appeal to our sense of the fitness of things. As between Heney and Rowell the latter can do the state more good, but we are not enamored of the Fresno man's political morals as expressed in his now celebrated San Bernardino letter than went agley.

#### AS DESERTED AS ANCIENT THEBES

SIX or seven years ago Rhyolite, Nevada, had a population of eight or nine thousand and its business streets were lined with substantial buildings, equipped with all modern conveniences. The hotels and business blocks still stand, but the only occupants are the owl, the bat and the lizard. The mines that once gave large promise have petered out, the camp is deserted and after December 15 the post-office will be discontinued and mail for possible patrons will be diverted to Beatty. Rhyolite is as lifeless as the site of ancient Thebes.

Many fortunes have been made and lost in the now desolate camp. At least a dozen men now living in Los Angeles owe their present comfortable circumstances to Rhyolite investments. But they were wise enough to dispose of their holdings in good season, while the boom was in progress. It is the one who waits to ~~quack~~ <sup>quack</sup> out the last dollar that

invariably gets left. With the collapse of the mining industry the camp on the desert that had developed into a lusty city almost by magic as magically reverted to its original locaters, the owl and the bat.

Nevada is full of these pathetic reminders. There is Aurora, for instance, where Mark Twain once did time and whence millions of dollars in gold bullion have been taken out of the ground. For twenty years the owners of the big general store there, having locked its doors and nailed up its windows, did not return to claim the stock of goods left on its shelves. Then a Los Angeles man acquired title to the property and visiting the place found the goods intact, albeit a trifle musty. There were two old prospectors still living in the camp, which once harbored twice as many thousands. They eked out a precarious living at placer mining, getting about enough "color" to keep them in tobacco and cheap groceries. But having quarreled over a trifle they lived apart, each in his cabin, and for ten years had not passed a word. Think of it! There in the rock-bound hills, alone in those solitudes these two old men—recluses, pitiful bachelors, warped in mind—harbored hatred in their hearts and refused to hold intercourse with each other. It would be tragic were it not so grotesque, for neither one, when questioned, could tell why he was an angered. There are many old prospectors in the hills and on the desert just as queer.

#### MAYOR ROSE IS DISAPPOINTING

INTIMATIONS reach us that Mayor Rose of Los Angeles is not demonstrating to the constituency that elected him that stiffness of backbone popularly believed to be a constituent part of his moral fiber. His disappointing attitude in respect to President O. O. McReynolds, of the board of public utilities—whose refusal to be swayed by insidious political influence in determining economic problems affecting the city's welfare is a matter of current civic history—is a cause for grief to the mayor's friends. That he should yield to the clique seeking to embarrass the able member of the public utilities board and ask his resignation is a serious reflection on the mayoralty sense of firmness and justice.

It is amazing that Mayor Rose should have asked McReynolds for his resignation when he knows that official is without blame for the course he has taken. His explanation is that he could not withstand certain political pressure brought to bear on him to remove McReynolds. This is a humiliating admission, especially when he is said to have told the president of the utilities commission that he could not blame him for refusing to resign; that he would do the same thing in like circumstances. Surely, Mayor Rose knows how difficult it is to fill the public commissions with men of ability and probity. It was only a few weeks ago that he made this remark to us, personally. Yet here is a good man, whom he knows to be blameless in his course, whose resignation he asked, not in the interests of the public service, but to placate a political cabal.

We doubt if the electorate that placed Mayor Rose in office would approve the removal of the public official whose courageous conduct has won him enemies. Firmness for the right is too rare a trait to be lightly regarded. Instead of weakly siding with the McReynolds' opposition the mayor should be standing like a tower of defense at his side saying, in the words of Roderick Dhu:

Come one, come all, this rock shall fly  
From its firm base as soon as I.

His many supporters hope to find the mayor receding from his equivocal position and not only indorsing McReynolds' attitude but declaring his intention of reappointing him to office at the expiration of his present term. Only in that way can a municipality expect to get worth-while men to serve in public office. This principle makes strong appeal and whether it is Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Diego or San Francisco that is in controversy honest officials should be supported in their course by every newspaper seeking to advance the public interest.



## Schnitzler the Talented Still Hides Genius—By Randolph Bartlett

ARTHUR SCHNITZLER is mentioned frequently as one of the European dramatists who lead in the new school. In this country he is known most widely as the author of "Anatol," translated by Granville Barker, and most favorably as the author of "The Fairy Tale," translated by Mme. Nazimova's sister, and used by the Russian actress for one season, but not yet published. "Anatol" showed Schnitzler to be a master of technique in dialogue, the smartness of which has blinded many good folk to the degeneracy of the subject matter. "The Fairy Tale" indicated him to be a man who had given much study to the position of woman in society, especially in her anomalous relation to a conventional code of ethics pertaining to the problem of sex morality. Between these two, there was full justification for belief that this leader of the Austrian dramatists would soon rank with Hauptmann, Brieux and Galsworthy as a creative force to be reckoned with in this day of the reconstruction of the drama of illusion into the drama of ideas. His third work to be placed in the hands of American readers—I believe no stage production is contemplated—is "Professor Bernhardt," which has just been translated by Mrs. Emil Pohli of San Francisco. It still encourages us, on the other side of the world from Vienna, to expect great things from the author, but the nature of the subject is such that we can only admire his art. He has taken a specific theme, determined to state it clearly for the public to decide for itself the right and the wrong of it. But while we, living under a different social and political code, can understand how it might burn into the consciousness and consciences of the audience for which it was conceived, we cannot thrill with the necessary interest or indignation to make it vital to us here, and so still await a play with the touch of universality which has made the European drama lead the American thus far, more confident than ever that Schnitzler is capable of producing such a work.

Before considering "Professor Bernhardt," it is necessary to establish firmly in mind the fact that Austria is probably the most strongly Catholic country in the world. France is more extensively Catholic but not so intensively. Italy is solidly Catholic, but not so intelligently so. In Austria there is an unwavering fealty to the church among the aristocracy, which dates back many centuries, and is absolutely militant in its nature. The Revolution undermined the power of the church in France as did the feud between the Vatican and the federation in Italy, but in Austria there never has been any such defection. With all the multiplicity of factions and interracial strife in the dual monarchy the clerical party is always dominant, and jealously guards its prerogatives.

"Professor Bernhardt" is the story of an incident and its aftermath in a hospital founded by a brilliant physician of that name. The institution is one of those which have made Vienna the center of the medical world, as recently described so jauntily by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Bernhardt is a Jew, though previous to the incident of the drama he has worked, in outward harmony at least, with Catholic associates. This harmony, it is clear however, has been merely the result of absence of a *causus belli*, for Bernhardt is a man of adamant character, true to the racial type, and almost arrogant in the government of the institution of which he is president. He makes no pretense of friendship for those whom he dislikes, yet is sufficiently just to acknowledge ability even in an enemy. He has occasional flashes of humor, but it is of an icy sort, and he feels the importance of his profession, and its responsibilities, too strongly to be other than a deeply serious person.

The first act takes place in the reception room of the hospital. In an adjoining room a young woman, victim of malpractice, is dying of septicaemia. Hochroitzpointner—a name out of all proportion to the dimensions of his part—an interne, has given her a camphor injection, and the patient is enjoying a feeling of absolute recovery—actually thinks she soon will be able to walk out of the hospital, when as a matter of fact her death in a few hours is inevitable. Bernhardt and several associates discuss the case briefly, with sympathy but without special interest, as it is not unusual, and pass to other matters. Meanwhile, a busybody of a nurse runs for a priest to administer the last rites. The priest arrives, and Bernhardt refuses to allow him to enter the sickroom. The young woman is happy, in a condition of "absolute euphoria," and probably will remain so until her last moment. For the priest to enter will immediately suggest to her that death is approaching, and rob her of her little period of happiness. The priest is willing to retire if there be the least chance of the patient's life being saved, but failing that he feels it is his duty to prepare her for death. Bern-

hardt admits there is no hope but refuses to allow the girl's life to be shortened, even by a few moments. While they are arguing the nurse slips into the ward, informs the dying woman that the priest wants to see her, and death is almost immediate, the priest not having an opportunity to perform his mission.

Then the storm breaks. The second act shows a concentration of attacks upon Bernhardt. The clerical party demands that he be indicted. A princess refuses to be at home to the wife of one of the hospital doctors. The bishop has been reported as saying "That man Bernhardt pleases me, but he will have to pay for this." It is rumored that the entire board of directors is about to resign. There arises a side issue which throws light upon the forces at work. A vacancy has occurred on the hospital staff, and there are two candidates—Hell, who is not a Jew, and Wenger, who is. Ebenwald, second in authority at the hospital, approaches Bernhardt with a carefully but thinly veiled proposition. The matter will be dropped if Bernhardt will use his influence for Hell, thus assuring the appointment, although Hell has been regarded as an incompetent. Bernhardt practically orders Ebenwald out of the office, which is tantamount to a declaration of war, as Ebenwald's cousin is leader of the clericals. Then comes Flint, a cabinet minister and formerly an associate of Bernhardt. He undertakes to speak in parliament for his friend, but he is always the politician, a high type perhaps, yet jesuitical in his perpetual willingness to sacrifice the right for the time, to hold his position, on the ground that it will give him larger opportunities for good in the future, and the doctor scarcely expects much of him.

The third act is brief and stormy, but only transitional. The doctors in charge of the hospital have a meeting. The advisory board has resigned in a body, and Bernhardt has been indicted and is to be prosecuted for religious disturbance. The fact that Bernhardt placed his hand upon the arm of the priest who visited the hospital, has been exaggerated into the accusation of delivering an actual blow. Flint started to make a speech to the parliament in his friend's behalf, but saw that he was on the unpopular side, shifted his ground, and wound up with a declaration that the law should take its course and the merits of the case cleared up in court. Ebenwald demands that Bernhardt be suspended as president of the hospital until the trial shows whether he is guilty or innocent. Bernhardt forces his enemy to admit that he could have traded the appointment on the staff for immunity, and having made this point he voluntarily withdraws, leaving Ebenwald victorious.

Act four follows the trial, at which Bernhardt is convicted and sentenced to two months in jail. He refuses to appeal, in his characteristically stubborn way, and his friends agree that this is the best course, as his imprisonment will show up the infamy of his prosecution. The priest denied that any blow had been struck, but the prosecution explained this on the ground of Christian forbearance on the part of his reverence, while the testimony of the nurse and the interne was positive, though disputed by all the other witnesses. After the trial the priest calls upon Bernhardt and the following interesting exposition of the clerical viewpoint is given:

PRIEST. Before the court, I expressed my conviction that you did not act with hostile intentions toward me or my church. Now, I feel myself prompted to admit that in this special case—understand, professor, in this special case—you acted correctly in your capacity as a physician, and that you only obeyed your duty as I did mine.

BERNHARDI. Do I understand you aright? You admit that I could not have acted differently?

PRIEST. Not as a physician.

BERNHARDI. If this is your real opinion, your reverence, I must say that you had a better opportunity, or perhaps the only proper chance, to admit it a few hours ago.

PRIEST. I need not assure you that it was not lack of courage that sealed my lips; otherwise should I then be here, professor?

BERNHARDI. What, then.

PRIEST. I will tell you. That which silenced me in court was the conviction which came to me by holy inspiration, that one word more might cause infinite damage to a truly sacred cause; the most sacred in the world to me.

BERNHARDI. I cannot imagine, that for a courageous man like you, your reverence, there could be anything more sacred than the truth. Nothing.

PRIEST. What! Nothing more sacred than the intangible truth for which I might have stood until the end in this single case? You don't mean that. Should I have acknowledged that you had the right to send me away from the death-bed of a Christian—a sinner—the enemies of the church would certainly have abused such a declaration far beyond my responsibility. The slight truth that I had uttered would have been twisted and misrepresented,

so that it would have become a lie. And what would have been the result of that? I should have appeared as a renegade, a traitor, not only before those to whom I owe obedience, but even before my God.

BERNHARDI. Then why do you do it now?

PRIEST. Because at the very instant I received that inspiration, I pledged myself to make the confession to you, personally, something which the public would have misunderstood and misconstrued.

BERNHARDI. I thank you for this, your reverence, and let me express the hope that you will never again be put into the position to have to testify publicly in a cause where greater things are at stake than my humble self. For it might happen, that which appears to me in this instance, as your own personal scruple, might strike you as being a message from on high—a holy inspiration—and that a higher grade of truth might be injured than that which you believe to have protected now.

PRIEST. There exists nothing higher for me, than my church, and the law of my church, which is obedience, by reason of which, infinite blessing is radiated over the whole world, and without which my whole sphere of usefulness might be lost.

However, much as Bernhardt feels that he has been victimized, he refuses the aid of all those who would make a martyr of him. A deputation of free thinkers and a representative of an influential newspaper are alike curtly dismissed. He does not desire to be the center of any campaign, and is satisfied to leave the eventual verdict to the future, without comment. But the matter cannot be so easily hushed up, and in the last act, which follows the termination of his sentence, it appears that a great storm has been raised on his account, and against his wishes. The nurse and interne have confessed that they committed perjury at the trial, and a revision of the entire case is offered. Bernhardt asks to be excused. He wants to get away from the entire business, and forget it. In short, he looks upon it solely as his own affair, and not a subject for public discussion.

The play rather tapers off, as all plays of this character must, as for instance "Damaged Goods," which possesses a strong point of analogy. It ends with a quiet conversation between Bernhardt and Winkler, the minister of education:

BERNHARDI. Oh, one goes on loving and hating; but when I stood opposite Flint, really, my last vestige of resentment vanished. You should have heard him. I could not be angry with him.

WINKLER. The minister always liked you, I assure you.

BERNHARDI. And now this confession of the Sister's, this revision. I have to flee from all this noise that is being made around me, simply because the people are beginning to realize that I was right.

WINKLER. Professor, what are you thinking of? That is only your imagination—that you are right.

BERNHARDI. Have the kindness to explain? According to your idea, I should have let his reverence—

WINKLER. Certainly you should have, my dear professor. You were not born to be a reformer—

BERNHARDI. Reformer?

WINKLER. As little as I. For we both do not feel ready to go to the bitter end and risk all, even our life, for our convictions. That is why the only decent thing for us to do, is not to mix in such matters. There is nothing in it. What would you have gained, in the end, if you had saved that poor thing that last night, on her death-bed. Seems like solving the social problem by presenting a villa to a poor starving devil.

BERNHARDI. And let me tell you, my dear friend, you would have acted exactly as I did.

WINKLER. Possibly, and then I would have been—excuse me—just such a fool as you.

This play has been placed under the ban in Austria, but was produced in London, though without success. Its stage attraction lies principally in the possibilities of fine character delineation. I have mentioned only the leading personages, but there is an interesting array of studies with much subtle humor interpolated frequently. Then, too, while it is all argumentative, and there is almost no action after the third act, but simply discussions, Schnitzler's genius for keeping the stage picture moving conceals this fact admirably, and the byplay is so clever that one almost forgets that the main story is not really moving. The translator explains that she has made extensive incisions, reducing the original text to one-fourth, but so smoothly do the scenes knit together that it is impossible to discern any hiatus. It is an excellent bit of adaptation, and leads to the hope that more of the work of this really fine dramatist which is of greater intrinsic value to the western world, will soon find its way into print through the same channels.

("Professor Bernhardt," by Arthur Schnitzler: Adaptation in English by Mrs. Emil Pohli. Paul Elder, publisher.)



# By the Way



## George Mackay's "Knickerbocker" Dedication

Between thirty and forty of George Mackay's admiring friends accompanied him to San Diego last Saturday on a special car to help dedicate the new hotel he and Omar Thompson have completed at Third and E streets, one block south of the U. S. Grant Hotel. George has christened his pet property "The Knickerbocker" in memory of the New York hotel dear to his heart from long associations, and it has been leased by Jack Turner, for many years the valued chief clerk of the California Club, who has furnished the beautiful little hotel in excellent taste and will, I hope, reap a handsome reward on his investment in process of time. A delightful dinner at Rudder's Saturday evening signalized the occasion at which many felicitous speeches were made with the Hon. "Billy" Amann of San Francisco as toastmaster. Former Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage captured the honors with his charming response to "The President," a dignified and gracious tribute to the chief executive of the United States. Close seconds were Ed Lyman and the silver-tongued George Burnham of San Diego, whose talks were in excellent taste. Hancock Banning, John Lashbrooke, Jim Long, Paul Burks, Corney Pendleton, John Hernan, D. W. Kirkland, Col. Jack Bushnell and Sam Haskins provided other oratory that was applauded to the echo, especially by Walter Leeds and Duffy Schwartz with a staccato accompaniment of falling china. Between courses, three merry maids gave syncopated songs to the joy of the younger element who scattered silver coins on the tessellated floor by way of tribute. George Mackay has a number of fine corners in San Diego, which he and his versatile partner Omar Thompson, the "Frank Wiggins" of the bay-'n-climate city have been picking up at intervals in the last ten years. The California Club was represented by thirty of its members whose week-end at San Diego was a memorable occasion.

## Golfers Get a Shock

Walter Van Pelt and Duffy Schwartz had the shock of their lives last Sunday on the Coronado Country Club golf links. They were midway over the course when a streak in the heavens above shot perpendicularly down from a height of 3000 feet, arresting Duffy's hand just as he was about to make a long drive. Almost paralyzed, he and Walter stood transfixed waiting to see the tragic climax. But Lincoln Beachey was only practicing his Pegoud trick and within 100 feet of the ground his biplane righted itself and the daring aeronaut glided gracefully upward. But the two scared players had no nerve left for golf and they made hasty tracks for the club house and stimulating influences. Duffy is still a little pale from the heart strain.

## Promotion For Hugh Gibson

I see that Los Angeles' rising young diplomat has been transferred from Havana to Brussels, where as secretary of legation he has made a notable advancement in his chosen diplomatic career. I imagine that he is not sorry to leave Cuba where his unpleasant experience with a reporter for one of the Havana papers marred his stay. He was in no sense to blame for the encounter which was not of his choosing. Hugh was back in Los Angeles a few months ago where his mother is one of the honored members of the Friday Morning Club and his many friends are delighted to learn of his good fortune, which is well deserved.

## Oscar Lawler on Railway Board

Oscar Lawler has made rapid progress since only a few years ago when, by reason of being *persona grata* with the powers that were, he, although a comparatively young lawyer, was appointed United States district attorney under the Roosevelt, and later the Taft administration. His election this week to the board of directors of the Salt Lake Railway is recognition of his unquestioned ability. In his entire public career he has met with but one mishap and that was scarcely his fault so much as his misfortune, when he was discovered to have written the opinion exonerating Secretary of the Interior Richard Achilles Ballinger, which the President signed. Lawler has apparently decided to abandon politics

for the more substantial rewards and honors of private practice, or at least until a more favorable time, and the Salt Lake has in him a valuable addition to its corps of advisors.

## John Hernan's Expressive Genius

I enjoyed a delightful outing at San Diego last Sunday in company with that charming host, John Hernan of the Coronado, whose genius for entertaining his guests is proverbial. We drove out to Balboa Park to see how the fair buildings are progressing and I was agreeably surprised by what I found there, I believe San Diego will surprise the country with the extent and beauty of the 1915 exposition now in the making. At the new Point Loma Country Club Captain Payson, late of San Rafael Heights, entertained John Lashbrooke, Paul Burks, John Hernan and myself, doing the honors of the club in approved style. They tell me that when John Hernan has nothing else to do he organizes a new club at Coronado. He is the most popular manager the big resort hotel ever had and his good taste is everywhere in evidence. His outdoor tent school for guests' children is a pronounced success and he is now planning an aviary and water garden on the grounds if General Manager Clayton of the John D. Spreckels properties will audit the bills. Knowing John's delutherin' ways I am ready to give odds that the projected decorations will take form before another winter rolls around.

## Van Loan and the Cafeteria

There is a good story going the rounds about Charley Van Loan and the cafeteria, which, while probably not true, is at least worth repeating. Van Loan, not knowing the custom of these eat-as-you-run establishments, walked in, sat at a table twenty minutes, and failed to get recognition. At last he asked for an explanation and the *modus operandi* was explained. He served himself with his meal, and as he paid his check, placed a quarter on the desk and picked it up again. In reply to a query he said, "I'm tipping myself." This is a fitting mate to the story of the man from San Francisco who said that there were two kinds of eating places in Los Angeles, cafeterias and dairy lunches, the difference being that the cafeteria trusts you until you have eaten your meal, but the dairy lunch takes no chances and makes you pay in advance. "After eating in one of the latter," said the man from the city of cafes, "you realize their wisdom." However, the cafeteria has invaded the sacred precincts of San Francisco itself, and that city of gastronomic pride has several of the "help yourself" dining rooms doing a flourishing business.

## Wooing Subscribers With Poesy

In one of its periodical campaigns for subscribers, the Tribune this week is distributing free copies at homes in various parts of the city, but that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to these complimentary samples, the following gem of poesy, printed on a red slip, was pasted on the papers given away Monday:

I'm the first of seven Tribunes—  
One will come to you each day,  
We will not cost you a penny—  
Look for another one, next day!

'Tis a pretty thing, and calculated to put the recipient of the donated papers in such an agreeable frame of mind that he cannot get along without the sheet. I am sorry that the name of the poet is not signed to the quatrain, so that due credit may be given, and the author included in the next Anthology of American Poetry. Meanwhile, I would venture the following guesses as a shot-gun effort to locate him: Henry James, Edwin T. Earl, J. Clem Arnold, the office boy.

## Deplorable Omission at Bad Time

In view of this campaign of "sampling" it was astonishing that there was no report on the first day's session of the Prohibition Convention in Thursday's issue of the Tribune—or at least in the editions which I have seen. This certainly was first page news, which could not have been overlooked, as Little Sister Express had given it much space, with pictures. Still, it does not seem possible that the "1914 Drys" were deliberately turned down, and yet Brother Earl, in those long conversations over the telephone each evening, in which he posts himself as to everything, from the number of "class ads" to the shape of the photographic layouts, must have issued his instructions as to what to do with this story. Whatever the explanation, it was a serious blunder, especially at a time when "sampling" is rife.

## Should Seek More Shining Mark

When Fling Morrison fined young Attorney E. J. Nolan for filing an admittedly frivolous demurrer, for the sole purpose of gaining time for his client, he did a good piece of work, and its effect, doubtless, will be felt immediately among the younger attorneys. The only trouble with this incident, so far as

its ultimate benefit is concerned, is that so youthful a member of the bar was the object of the court's penalty. There is scarcely a case at bar in which the demurrer does not come up, and few of them are of serious import or intention, but simply employed to delay trial. If one of the more influential of the Los Angeles law firms had been assessed for this customary breach of legal ethics, the example would have been much more salutary. Still, the move is laudable, and may encourage other judges to do likewise.

## Felicitations and Condolences

Just as the many friends of Tom Bundy were congratulating him on the arrival of a son and heir, the sad news of the death of his father followed the felicitous announcement by a few hours. Mr. and Mrs. Bundy (formerly Miss May Sutton), noted as champion tennis players of the country are naturally expected to dedicate their young hopeful to the tennis courts and great things are expected of the offspring of so distinguished a father and mother.

## Dr. Holder's Literary Success

With twenty-five books on sea-fishing, angling, nature studies, stories of out-door life and descriptive sketches of noted men of science and famous resorts of sportsmen to his credit the accomplished honorary president of Catalina's world-known Tuna Club, Dr. Charles Frederick Holder of Pasadena, has crowned his years of literary industry with an edition de luxe of "The Game Fishes of the World," which Hodder & Stoughton of London have just issued in most attractive style. A review of this comprehensive work will appear in the forthcoming book number of The Graphic, to appear early next month. But that is not all. The indefatigable author has just sent his share of MSS. on to his publisher of a book he has written in conjunction with Gifford Pinchot, to be issued in the spring. I think Dr. Holder is entitled to a vacation, but he tells me he has other work ahead that he must finish first. I hear that the "Game Fishes" is meeting with a fine reception in London where the author is member of many of the best clubs. He certainly has not let his talents loaf on him and his many friends and admirers are proud of his notable success.

## Discouraging an Infant Industry

Why was it that no person ever previously happened to hit upon the plan announced by the city council this week, of requiring all "uplift" organizations to file their certified lists of membership before they will be allowed to send communications to the city government. This is a bit of ingratitude, in view of the fact that Edwin T. Earl is the busiest of the organizers of these mushroom bodies, and smacks of biting the hand that cast the ballot. Now, however, we shall know who is meant by the Civic Betterment League, Municipal Righteousness Committee, Political Purity Commission, Association of Noble Souls Opposed to Graft, and all the other purposeful bodies, and the lists will make interesting, though, I trow, not extensive reading, if, indeed, they are ever filed. It would have saved a lot of time on the part of the officials who are paid by the city to work and not indulge in gaseous controversy, if this rule had been in force for the last several years.

## Sensation Seekers Are Disappointed

Apparently, the controversy between the Clarks and Mrs. Jack Tanner is to have an amicable culmination, much to the disappointment of the sensation lovers, among the gossips as well as among the newspapers which delight in misunderstandings among people of social standing and wealth. Slipping quietly into Pasadena one afternoon the Tanners denied themselves to interviewers, photographers and all others who sought to revive the story of the former disagreement, following Mrs. Tanner's marriage a few months after her first husband, Walter Miller Clark, was drowned in the Titanic disaster. They will have Mrs. Tanner's little son with them for the six months allowed by the courts, making their home at the Maryland, and there will be, I understand, no "story."

## Burr McIntosh "Settles Down" Again

"Behold," remarked the Prophet, "the rolling stone reaches the bottom of the hill, the Prodigal Son wearies and returns home to stay, and even a fox terrier will eventually adopt a permanent master—but Burr McIntosh is even as the *pulex irritans*, for, seeketh thou to place thy finger upon him, and lo, he is elsewhere." The Prophet had just received news from New York that Burr McIntosh had dropped in there for a day, and told of his latest plans. The last the Prophet and I heard of Burr, he had established himself "permanently" in a Rampart boulevard home, and was the Art Center of Los Angeles, with a motion picture tendency. Then, suddenly, he was not with us. He bobs up in New York and informs his friends there that his permanent address is Pleasanton, California, where he says he is building big



laboratories or studios for the production of moving pictures. At the same place he contemplates founding a colony with the fortune he expects to make out of the moving-picture business, or part of it, where students of the various arts and persons inclined that way may live and learn of the best masters. "In the colony I am going to found there will be from 500 to 1,000 acres," he optimistically ventures, "with fifty acres devoted to art, fifty to literature, fifty to music and fifty to drama. Perhaps we shall have to start with mere shacks for buildings, but there is going to be a start." "A start," mused the Prophet, "verily, I believe him—a start."

#### Interest in Pasadena Tournament

Pasadena is gradually becoming of more interest to Los Angeles than a mere suburb. We are trying to persuade our fair neighbor up the Arroyo to be our bride, or at least one of our brides, for we have developed a tendency toward municipal polygamy in the matter of annexation. Los Angeles merchants likewise are looking toward the thriving city over against the mountains for the cream of their high class trade. As an example of this appreciation of the possibilities of the Crown City as a neighbor, I learn that several local firms have contributed trophies to the Tournament of Roses, the J. W. Robinson Company in particular having provided a handsome prize for one of the sections of the parade. This is only right, too, for the Tournament is more than a mere local event in Pasadena, its unique floral display on the first day of January being of great advertising value for the entire southland. Even from the most selfish viewpoint it is deserving of Los Angeles support.

#### Prohibition Campaign Assured

It is certain now that there will be a prohibition campaign. The argument that 1914 was too early, that the "drys" were not organized well enough for the fight—these contentions being advanced by avowed prohibitionists had no weight. A prohibitionist, dyed in the wool, and thoroughgoing, is so fond of the opportunities that a campaign gives him, that he would go in and face certain defeat gladly, with the spirit of the true martyr. He will abuse, revile, and misquote his opponents in the name of the cause, and conscientiously believe that he receives a big credit mark in the Good Book for so doing. He is the little brother to the Progressive in this regard, and has a ready epithet for answer to any argument. For this reason prohibition campaigns are invariably bitter, and waged on both sides with utter unscrupulousness. I am sorry to see such a prospect ahead, but it was bound to come, and with the initiative law on the statute books it will be a periodical affair. The point of the thing is that, with the aid of the numerous temperance lodges, W. C. T. U. branches, and church organizations, such a campaign is practically no expense to those who start the agitation, and who, in fact, make a living off the temperance movement.

#### Norton Near the End of His Rope

At this writing it appears as if Supervisor Norton has about reached the end of his rope, and before this appears will either have modified his obstruction to the good roads movement, or be subject to a vigorous recall movement on the part of organizations which have the resources, the influence and the determination to carry their campaign to a finish. In the last few months Norton has been swinging his shillalah indiscriminately, and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and other interested bodies have demanded a better reason than that the majority on the board of supervisors cannot see things his way. As I have previously pointed out, a good, vigorous, but sincere trouble-maker in such a coterie as the Pridham-controlled board could be of great value to the county, but thus far there have been no good evidences of sincerity on the part of Norton. His affair with the Christ Church vestry he will find to be a considerable handicap if the recall is invoked.

#### Tea Dances, Spelling and Social Elite

Many revelations have come about through the introduction of tea dances at the Alexandria in Los Angeles, the Maryland in Pasadena, and other places less well known to the general public. The least of these discoveries is the difficulty the ordinary newspaper man has when he encounters a foreign phrase. An attempt was made to employ *holus bolus* the French term, "thé dansante," the word "thé" as most folk know, being French for "tea." So the reporters went on in their bewildered way, writing of "the thé dansants" without the acute accent, quotations, italics or any other mark of distinction, until at last somebody told them what it was about and they gave it up as a bad job, and now jumble French and English together in the mongrel expression "tea dansant." The rather more remarkable, and certainly more interesting discovery was that several well known men about town have buried their talents so

long, for these informal afternoon hops have brought out several social luminaries in the light of real fairies of the tango. One picture which appeared in the Examiner, in particular, revealed a prominent citizen as a striking beau of the ball, but he has many rivals for the supreme honors.

#### Robert Rinehart's Rise To Recognition

If anyone had suggested six years ago that Robert Rinehart, then a reporter of fair capabilities, would today be one of the notables in Southern California politics, he himself, doubtless, would have been prominent among the scoffers at such a preposterous notion. Abandoning journalism for politics, however, he soon discovered his forte, first at Sacramento, and later in Los Angeles, where he succeeded in obtaining the municipal newspaper plum, while that supreme folly was permitted to exist. As a candidate for the local postmastership he seems at present to be leading the field, and as he has the backing of the same forces that placed Jack Elliott in the customs office, the announcement of his appointment any day would surprise neither friend nor foe.

#### Tivoli and Its Traditions

Reports from San Francisco that the Tivoli Opera House is to be turned over to a moving picture concern are of interest to all Californians who take pride in the traditions of the state. The Tivoli, in times past, was something more than an opera house—it was an institution. There have been heard many operatic stars who were discovered in the west and in Latin American republics, and who later became famous in the larger cities. There Tetrassini made her America debut, and became the idol of San Francisco before New York knew she existed. So with many lesser luminaries. Those were days, however, before it was considered feasible to send to the Pacific Coast the large operatic organizations whose expenses amounted to many thousands of dollars a night, such as have been heard not infrequently in recent seasons. Moreover, the greater variety of entertainment offered the public today makes it increasingly difficult to maintain a permanent operatic company in any but the largest cities, so the Tivoli had to go. It should not be put down to a waning interest in fine music, but to an evolution which made such an enterprise economically impossible.

#### Phillips Block Is Disappearing

By order of the powers that guard the lives and limbs of the public, the walls of the old Phillips block, one time the Hamburger store, are being torn down, as they have been a menace ever since the fire which burned out the building. Just another reminder of the hard luck of the north enders. All the efforts of the Times, Joseph Mesmer, and the other owners of property north of First street, to bring back the values to where they would be had they increased in the same ratio as those in the south end, have met with discouragement. The taxpayers have vetoed any scheme for a city hall on the Temple Block site, and as the city's finances are in such condition that nothing can be done in this direction out of current revenue for many years to come, the outlook is gloomy indeed. The post office brought practically no increase in demand and those who contributed to the fund to supply the free site, have gulped down the loss and become reconciled to it. The tearing down of the last reminder of the Hamburger store simply draws attention to the steady deterioration of Plaza realty. This site, by the way, has been advertised as the location of the Daily Globe, which, however, is still nothing but a prospectus and a mailing list to be had for hire. Doubtless, the ubiquitous Mr. Rodman has photographers on the scene as the walls are being razed in obedience of the city hall mandate, to be exhibited as evidence of activity toward the institution of the enterprise.

#### Dr. Locke and the "Criminal Lawyers"

"Some lawyers have a reputation for winning their cases whether their clients be guilty or innocent, because of their hypnotic ability," observed Dr. Charles Edward Locke recently in a sermon on the legal profession. "They are expert actors, and, with ignoble skill can unduly influence the judgment of jurors by an appeal chiefly to their feelings." Dr. Locke went on to criticize the jury system for apparently rejecting men of intelligence in favor of those who have not sufficient interest in the world's progress even to read the newspapers. Further, he said, "The law allows to every man a legal representative, but when such an attorney carries his representation into a zealous defense of a man whom he knows to be guilty, then that lawyer becomes *particeps criminis* with the guilty man whom he is seeking to shield, and the goddess of justice is villainously betrayed by one who has sworn gallantly to protect her spotless skirts from defilement." Dr. Locke suggests publicity of the fees paid to lawyers by their clients, on the same principle as publicity of election campaign ex-

penditures, for indeed is this not a matter of as great public import? Nothing startlingly new in these arguments, although the suggested remedy is, I believe, original with Dr. Locke—but what hope is there of ever accomplishing reforms, so long as law-making bodies are composed for the most part of lawyers? The action of the district attorney's office here, in providing an official counsel for the defense, is a move in the right direction. The official has not yet been named, but as soon as this department is properly organized it may have a great influence in the eventual eradication of the flagrant evils of "criminal law" practice.

#### Norton and Earl in Vaudeville

Those who have been watching the recent pleasantries of Editor Earl and Supervisor Norton, opened their eyes a little wider last week, when they saw staring from the billboards posters of a cheap vaudeville house, advertising in big black letters, "Norton and Earl." There was no clue as to the character of the act staged by these "artists," but if the act was anywhere near as entertaining as the stunts of the publisher and his court house mouthpiece, it should have been a headliner.

#### Reflection on Public Intelligence

Most amusing of all the diverting features of the Herald-Express litigation is the manner in which the newspaper allies of the respective combatants try to make capital out of the formal court proceedings, thereby insulting the intelligence of their readers, and causing much amusement, especially to all who know anything about the course of litigation. Is a demurrer filed?—it becomes an accusation of grave import. Is it overruled?—it is a sweeping victory for the other side. We are all children to these wily editors, who find no trick too shallow to be employed in moulding public opinion to their own ends.

#### Papers Given Away with Drinks

Meanwhile, Mr. Earl took eight columns of space in the Express to prove beyond peradventure that not only is the Herald's sporting extra given away in saloons, but also that the Herald knows this to be true, and encourages the practice. I wonder that the publisher paid any attention to the Herald's suit, which began and ended with the mere filing of the complaint. Nobody cares anything about it any more, and whatever may be said about it in the Express is so much more advertising for the Herald. It would have broken the hearts of everyone connected with the lively evening Hearst sheet if the Express and Tribune had absolutely ignored the litigation, as they would have done if their owner had exercised riper judgment. Saloons, much as one may deplore their existence, are duly provided for by city statute, and persons who frequent them are not necessarily social outcasts nor moral lepers. The Herald was bluffing when it filed suit and all it wanted was attention.

#### Another Wright in Shock Business

I have just received from a friend traveling in Paris the following interesting account of the manner in which S. Macdonald-Wright, formerly of Los Angeles, has emulated the example of his brother, Willard Huntington, in the business of shocking folks: "I have just returned from the most unusual exhibition of paintings I ever visited, at the Bernheim-Jeune galleries in the Boulevard de la Madeleine. You will be astonished to learn that the center of interest was the work of S. Macdonald-Wright, brother of the author of the 'chemically pure' classic, and likewise a former Los Angeles man—in fact, he received his early art training in our city. He has literally taken by the ears the art circle of this city (which while emotional and susceptible to periodical fits, is callous to foreign artists of immature years) by founding a new and radical school to which he applies the name 'synchronism.' The disturbance is much more violent even than that created a few years ago by the futurists and cubists, and as the Munich, Vienna, Berlin and Paris papers have taken it up, the echo is certain to reach New York ere long. Young Wright is hailed as the greatest and most significant art impetus since Cézanne, which, while I do not pretend to be *en rapport* with the new thought in painting, apparently means something decidedly complimentary. I met Wright for a few minutes, but as the exhibition is simply jammed with people, and he is being lionized to death, I had no opportunity to get a first hand explanation of what this 'synchronism' really means. All I can tell you is that he is selling his canvases at big prices, is being flayed alive by the old school critics, and is being hailed as a kind of Savonarola of Impressionism by the younger insurgents. In the brief moments I was permitted to converse with this young revolutionist I gathered that he will have an exhibition in New York shortly, when you will doubtless get more detailed information and be able to ascertain for yourself whether or not the work is 'chemically pure'."



## Symphony Orchestra's Auspicious Opening

"Hats off, gentlemen, a genius!" once declared Schumann, on making the announcement of the discovery of a great talent—was it that of Brahms? But it matters not, only that Los Angeles had occasion to say, last week, "Hats off, gentlemen, a conductor!" And that conductor is Adolf Tandler, for to him is due the excellence of the first performance of the reconstructed Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra. The new Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra made its bow to the public Friday afternoon in a public rehearsal, followed Saturday night by its first formal concert. But as a matter of fact, the audience was larger and more representative of the musical portion of the Los Angeles public at the rehearsal than at the concert. The society element was not present in so large numbers as expected Saturday.

Mr. Tandler took hold of the orchestral project under difficulties. Harley Hamilton and L. E. Behymer had resigned. A good portion of the board of directors resigned. Finances and prospects were chaotic. Not to speak now of the financing of the orchestra, when it became possible to continue the project, Mr. Tandler grasped the artistic side of the matter with all energy, though handicapped by a restricted English fluency. He gathered together a band of performers, with Siegmund Beel as concert master, an orchestra which at these performances has proved itself to be the best drilled and most accurate body of players yet gathered here. Many of the men had had years of drill with Harley Hamilton and so were thus ready for the younger and more fiery conductor. With still greater time for cooperation, the orchestra will add in responsiveness, in resiliency, so to speak. There was a little nervousness at the rehearsal, more rigidity; but in the following concert a feeling of certainty produced more brilliant results.

Mr. Tandler conducted without notes. He had an accurate memorization of the scores—and such scores as that of the new Sibelius "Scenes Historiques," here offered for the first time in this country, are beyond the powers of the average conductor with score, let alone without. Mr. Tandler is enthusiastic, virile, flexible, without being spectacular or simian in his poses. He is there to get results; he gets them without unnecessary gesticulation. In all, this was a day of personal triumph for the young conductor. The program embodied the "Dedication of the House" overture (Beethoven), the "Unfinished Symphony" (Schubert), the "Historical Scenes" (Sibelius) and the "Meistersinger" Prelude (Wagner). While the "Meistersinger" prelude was given a glorious performance, the main interest centered in the Sibelius number, both because of this being its initial appearance in the country and because of its marked peculiarities, and its novelties of orchestration.

Mr. Tandler said, "When I first began to study this work, I thought the man was crazy. But now I see glimpses of sanity throughout the suite. It is most characteristic, most national in character; it is a peculiar mixture of Finnish melancholy with Russian versatility and French brilliancy"—at least, that's as near as I could get as to the conductor's intention. The orchestral combinations are bizarre—he reminded me a bit of Zondonai—at times he is episodic in the extreme, and again there is flowing melody. To the uninitiated, it must seem a complicated example of how often a composer can change his mind. But he may be likened to the butterfly in its flutterings from flower to flower—he passes from

one beauty to another, not stopping more than to taste the sweets at any one point. There is plenty of dissonance, yet it is quickly resolved into a beautiful splotch of orchestral color, and you forgive the trial on your temper a moment before.

So, here we are, with a symphony orchestra and a symphony orchestra conductor. The city is not—though Mayor Rose so stated in a short address—trying to do something it has never done before; but it bids fair to do it to better advantage than it has been trying to do for fifteen years or more. The material is here. What will Los Angeles do with it? Were the Symphony Orchestra and the People's Orchestra managements to reach an agreement as to there being but one afternoon series, Sundays, then the prospects would brighten considerably for both. Only time and hard knocks can work out that problem.

About fifteen voice pupils of Raymond Crittenden were engaged to give a musicale by the October Club of the First United Brethren Church last Friday evening. They did credit to their instructor.

### Bullock's Entrancing "Third Floor"

Even a perfect picture is enhanced by the beauty of a well chosen frame, and beautiful hats and gowns and other feminine fancies are doubly irresistible when they are shown in a background that delights the artistic eye and soothes the senses. Bullock's big store has devised such a setting for its third floor of feminine finery, than which there is no more entrancing picture on the coast. From the bronze elevator doors to the French fitting rooms, the floor is one long, spacious vista of delightful things, carpeted in a striking shade of Austrian blue velvet, with rich mahogany finishings, and lighted with indirect rays that leave no touch of harshness. It is so good to look upon that at first glance it does not seem practical, but experience reveals that there is every device for the quick and satisfactory service of patrons. Everything lies close to the hand of the saleswoman.

Behind the drawers which contain the usual stock there are rows and rows of reserve stock, arranged with wonderful system; behind the mirrored doors and shining woodwork there are rooms where suits and gowns and cloaks to please every taste stand like a huge regiment of soldiers. Corsets, shirtwaists, bathrobes, muslin underwear, furs, suits, millinery, petticoats, sweaters—a woman may begin at one end of the third floor and gather an entire wardrobe by sauntering through the aisles. And although the floor is so richly furnished, it does not mean that it contains only the ultra things for Milady of the Limousine—there are all things for those of more modest purse, who like creations of good taste and moderate price. The French fitting rooms are especially beautiful, carpeted in rose velvet, with Louis XVI fittings, and lined with mirrored French doors concealing the practical shelves and hangers. Corsets may be adjusted, gowns fitted, or one may retire into a spacious little drawing room to try on a new bonnet at a mirror lighted directly from the outside, or, if the day be cloudy, with the lighting so arranged that it is as good an imitation of daylight as the mind of inventor has yet discovered.

What an estimable boom this is to the shopper who has often discovered that the chapeau which looked so becoming in the glare of electricity makes her eyes green and her face sallow in the unkind rays of the sun! There is a special room for the French under-

wear, where there are more bewildering concoctions of filmy laces and linens and delicate embroideries and soft crepes than are safe for the feminine mind to dwell upon. Nowhere is there an inharmonious note—it is all utility hidden beneath the garb of beauty.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

018955 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Roscoe H. Dow, whose post-office address is 1317 19th St., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 31st day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018955, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

018864 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Julia C. Manley, whose post-office address is 37 Santa Inez Ave., San Mateo, California, did, on the 22nd day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018864, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

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FRANK BUREN, Register.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

017743 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Carl S. Wilkins, whose post-office address is 636 $\frac{1}{2}$  So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017743, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

016434 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that William Threlkeld Bishop, whose post-office address is 7th and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 24th day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016434, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 13 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this

purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019324 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry N. James, whose post-office address is 522-26 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019324, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019273 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Ellis Bashore, whose post-office address is 1447 12th St., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 2nd day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019273, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019242 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Josephine Brown Austin, whose post-office address is 431 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019242, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the timber estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019119 Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Lester D. Underhill, whose post-office address is 4318 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 17th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019119, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Music

By W. Francis Gates

Ever since Mme. Schumann-Heink first appeared in Los Angeles, thirteen years ago, she has been one of the prime trio of favorites with the Los Angeles public, dividing honors only with Paderewski and Kubelik. Every season or two she has returned to us and Tuesday night again met with her old time reception on the site of her first appearance here, then Hazard pavilion, now Temple Auditorium. It was a pianist's night—that means, in Los Angeles, that it rained in torrents. And still the popularity of the singer drew a large audience. What is it that so attracts the people? What, indeed, but the great, kindly heart of the woman. She sings herself into her songs. Some singers have no self to put into them—highly polished vocal machines. But with Schumann-Heink there is that big vital something which reaches to the heart of the listener, whether he understands the words or not—and generally he does not—whether he has knowledge of music or not. And so Schumann-Heink "gets" her audience. The great contralto's program made selection from a wide scope of song. Mozart, Beethoven, Bach, Reger, Cui, Schubert, Brahms were among the classics. And there was the compliment of placing a song of a local musician on the program, "Dawn on the Desert" by Gertrude Ross, a well known pianist. Mrs. Ross has hit the sentiment of the words to a nicety and the local work received a hearty welcome. It is descriptive to a degree and the composer was happy in adapting the musical setting to the content of the text. The singer's reliable accompanist of former years, Mrs. Hoffmann, again supplied the pianistic backgrounds with the same subservieny to the moods of the artist as of yore, an absolutely necessary feature of the artist accompanist. This recital was followed by another Thursday night and a matinee recital Saturday afternoon, with programs equally as strong and audiences equally as interested.

Opening its ninth season, the Orpheus Club gave its first concert of the present series at the Auditorium Monday night. This club of young men, under J. P. Dupuy, now numbers fifty-five voices and the body of tone and the unity of attack showed marked improvement over former years. Also the quality of the selections was much in advance, showing an extension of ideals, an aiming at a higher point of excellence. There was variety in the choral numbers, but the touch of frivolity that has shown in former years has disappeared. The largest selection was Mosenthal's "Thanatopsis" which included the bass solo by Verner Campbell and a quintet. Van de Water's "Sunset" also deserves mention. Will Garroway was piano soloist, and two of his own compositions were on the program, showing him to have talent for composition as well as performance, in which feature he is making rapid strides. Alfred Wallenstein, cellist, was a prominent feature of a good program. I have recently spoken of his work at length, and will simply add that his performance of the Boellmann Variations had the ring of a true artist—a budding artist, but one who will arrive. The Orpheus Club has made an excellent beginning in its new season.

Nearly a hundred women garbed in white, on a raised stage set with palms and chrysanthemums, greeted the eyes

of a large audience Wednesday night at the Auditorium on the occasion of the first concert for the season of the Lyric Club. This is the tenth consecutive season the club has appeared under the baton of J. B. Poulin, but never more successfully. The director is particularly fortunate in getting the finer details of shadings from his chorus and there is always as much variety as a woman's chorus will permit in the matter of selections. At this affair the assistance of Ralph Laughlin, recently of Chicago, was secured and his excellent tenor was heard to advantage both in solo and in combination with the club. Soloists from the chorus were Misses Isgrig and Payton, while Mrs. Blanche Robinson's accompaniments without notes were the admiration of all. Most interesting of the choral selections were the Flower Maiden chorus, from "Parsifal," the "Slave's Dream" by Matthews, "The Dove" by Schindler and "Capri" by Bassett. Both the latter were repeated, though the Kramer "Mirage," a better composition, was allowed to go in peace. An arrangement of a Strauss waltz brought the program to a lively close.

Harold Bauer was the second artist to appear on the matinee course of the Behymer series, playing at the Auditorium last Saturday afternoon. Before a good-sized audience he presented a series of what might be called sublimated dances, or possibly dance music removed to the nth power, for the program was made up entirely of dance forms, ancient and modern. This was a welcome change from the stereotyped piano recital program with its fugue, its sonata, its Chopin and its Liszt, with a few moderns to give a tinge of catholicity to the bill. In spite of the unity of idea in the program there was no monotony, as the numbers were well contrasted. Of Mr. Bauer's playing it is not necessary to write, to those who know his high artistic standing. Bauer ranks with the greatest modern pianists and has made a name for himself among the intellectuals of his art. He is one of the men who constitute the final court of appeal in piano playing and his occasional appearance in Los Angeles calls out the most musical of its people. His work is a great lesson in the best of piano playing and the young pianists were present by the hundred to take advantage of the opportunity to see and hear the artist.

It was a highly pleased audience which heard the concert of the Woman's Orchestra at the Gamut Club Thursday night. This was the first appearance of this orchestra under the direction of Henry Schoenfeld, who has succeeded Harley Hamilton. Mr. Schoenfeld is a director of tact and tactics; he knows his scores and he knows what he wants to get out of them; and in his rehearsals this fall he has brought the orchestra out in excellent shape. The selections were such as the players could handle with satisfaction to themselves and their hearers. The best work was done in the tuneful Nicolai overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor." Two compositions by the director were presented, a lullaby and a serenade, both for string orchestra, compositions of delicacy and tunefulness, neatly played. Marjorie Nichols was soloist, playing the Mendelssohn G Minor piano concerto and a group of Liszt and Wieniawski pieces, as well as encore numbers. Miss Nichols is but sixteen, yet she played with the clarity

## PEOPLE'S ORCHESTRA

Every Sunday Aft., 3 p. m. Doors open at 2:15. Vernon Spencer, piano; Cora Gross, soprano; Clara La Fetra, mezzo-soprano. "Dixie" conducted by the man who wrote it down.

## THE AUDITORIUM

## THEATER BEAUTIFUL

and sureness of a much older performer. And at points where there was opportunity for delicate nuance, it was not lacking. She shows the practical instruction she has had at the hands of Mr. J. A. Anderson and did him much credit. The orchestral accompaniment to the Mendelssohn concerto deserves a word, inasmuch as such things are not always done well, especially in orchestras of amateurs. Mr. Schoenfeld had his players well in hand and kept the accompaniment to its proper proportions. In other numbers, the flute obligatos were played by Minnie Percival and the violin obligatos by the concert mistress, Bessie Fuhrer. In all, the orchestra made an excellent initial bow to the public under its new leader.

Probably, it was the announcement of the appearance of Vernon Spencer, pianist, which increased the audience at the last Sunday popular orchestral concert. Mr. Spencer played the first movement of the Rubinstein D minor concerto with the orchestra. This is a work of broad caliber, calling for a performer of large powers, and in Mr. Spencer the requirements were met without quibble. Even though his instrument were placed rather behind than before the orchestra, his large tone and absolute command of his instrument dominated the situation in no uncertain manner. Mr. Spencer was wise in presenting only one movement of the work, as a long concerto is too much for a popular concert. In the other numbers the orchestra maintained its usual standard, especially in the "Tannhauser" overture. Tomorrow's program is quite popular in its makeup, with the "Lucia" sextet as vocal centerpiece.

## Music and Musicians

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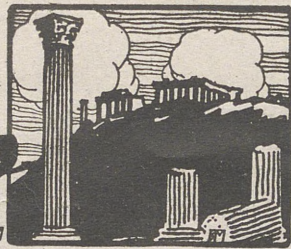
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# Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

## EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK:

Loan Collection—Fine Arts Gallery.  
Anna A. Hills—Kanst Gallery.  
Jules Pages—Steckel Gallery.  
De Longpre Collection—Hoover Gallery.  
J. W. Theiss—Cannon Art School.  
Color Etchings—Royar Gallery.

Who dare say that Los Angeles is not an art center. If any one doubts the fact let him scan the schedule of exhibitions printed above. Six first-class collections open to public inspection, not to mention the special showing of canvases by Jean Mannheim now in progress in Pasadena. Any one of these individual collections deserves more consideration than I am able to bestow upon the lot of them at this time. The loan collection at the Fine Arts Gallery, Museum of History, Art and Science, is far more successful than any one expected it to be. In fact, everyone who enters the gallery is treated to a delightful surprise. When it became known that the Fine Arts League had determined to dismiss its jury and open the handsome new gallery with a general loan collection, much consternation was expressed by those who have learned by painful experience to expect the worst when a free-for-all art show is ushered in.

Usually, everyone who smears paint on canvas is represented on the line and the private loans would make a first-class chamber of horrors ashamed of itself. Not so with the present collection at Exposition Park. No bad works have found space and a wise hanging committee did its best to give to everyone a fair deal. A few there are who are not happy, but that is always to be expected. The committee in charge of the opening exhibit made but one mistake. It asked for too many canvases. The result is somewhat disastrous. Many good works could not be shown, the gallery walls are overcrowded, and it has been necessary to hang fine paintings in a poorly lighted balcony against a marble wall of livid whiteness. None of these errors is of any real consequence in view of the great good the gallery will do for local art. The daily attendance is already becoming a real problem with the museum guards who find it difficult at times to handle the crowds. The average daily attendance is about one thousand and Sunday afternoons this number almost trebles.

At this time I wish to call the attention of readers to a few of the more important canvases representing local painters. Kenneth Newell Avery shows a self-portrait of no particular charm of merit. Just why this canvas should be at all is not evident. Maurice Braun of San Diego is exceedingly happy in his choice of subject for "Mission Hills." It is one of Mr. Braun's most successful renderings. Franz Bischoff sends two well-painted rose studies and George Cole of Hollywood a splendid little landscape called "Broadmoor." Helen E. Coan again shows "Rainy Night," "Morning, Capistrano," and "Over the Hills," without which no local exhibition would be complete. John W. Clawson is well represented by two portrait studies and Fannie E. Duvall sends two copies from old masters and an ideal head study called "A Chorister." Lillian Drain exposes "Portrait of Miss G." and Helena Dunlap offers two out-of-door figure studies of much merit. Eugene C. Frank has three canvases and Joseph Greenbaum two.

Anna A. Hills sends "Evening" and Esther Hunt is represented by a portrait of William Mulholland.

"Morning on the Desert" is Dean Judson's offering and Mrs. Jahn is accounted for by her striking likeness of Dr. Norman Bridge. Edgar Keller shows "Winter Evening, Highbridge," "Under the Bridge," and "Spanish Dance" and Mrs. L. E. G. MacLeod sends "Seascape," "Wild Palms on the Desert" and "Sunshine and Clouds" are by James E. McBurney, and R. Montalboddi shows "At the Beneficent Gate." "My Pet" and "Carmel Bay" are by Jean Mannheim and "Early Morning, San Mateo" is by Granville Redmond. From Carmel, also, Detleff Sammann sends "Afterglow, Cypress Point," and Rob Wagner loans "Portrait of Stewart Edward White." Hamilton A. Wolfe, Carl Yens and Edith White complete the list of oils. Conspicuous among the watercolorists are Helen Balfour and Conway Griffith, both of whom are local workers. The loan group of old masters and deceased artists, as well as the special exhibits in the smaller galleries "A," "B," and "D," will have to wait another week for a notice.

Thirty-six studies in oil and six watercolors from the facile brush of Anna C. Hills are now on view at the Kanst Gallery. After a too brief scanning of this well-selected and widely varied group I do not feel quite prepared to give a detailed review of Miss Hills' art. Of one thing I am sure, however, and that is that Miss Hills is a skillful and a well-trained painter. After that she is an artist of broad scope with a refined feeling for the varying moods of nature. She paints well a great range of widely different subjects, her drawing is sure and as a rule her compositions are easy and graceful. There is quite an old-fashioned charm and restfulness about even her most virile renderings that cannot fail to please and allure. Her landscape studies made in Holland, England, and Belgium represent Miss Hills at her best. Many of the California canvases are full of good passages of paint, but one feels that not yet has the Sphinx-like west yielded up her secret charm to the painter. Miss Hills is mastering the difficult color key of the southwest in a remarkable manner, but she is not yet able to express the spirit of the land of golden light and purple shadows. Among the best work shown mention may be made of "Primrose Valley, Cornwall, England," "Frosty Morning, Cornwall," "Wind-Bent Olive Trees," "Afternoon, Laguna," "Pulling in the Anchor Line, St. Ives" and "Wind Bent Trees."

At the Hoover Art Gallery, Hollywood, an exhibition of forty oil and watercolor flower studies by the late Paul de Longpre is now on exhibition. Review next week.

Exhibitions of watercolors and pencil sketches by J. W. Theiss now in progress at the Cannon Art School, 431 South Hill street, will continue through November. Review later.

First of the special exhibitions to be held at the new Fine Arts Gallery will open to the public Monday in "Gallery A" at the Exposition Park Museum. This will be a print exhibition and will include a rare collection of Japanese prints, signed etchings by noted etchers, wood-block prints, and monotypes.

Marion Holden Pope and Lillian Drain will show special groups of etchings and monotypes.

Robert Naisbee, assistant chief of the art department of the Panama Exposition, has sent etchings by the California Society of Etchers to the Friday Morning Club, where they are now on exhibition.

Mr. Duane Lyon is holding an exhibition of drawings and sketches at the Friday Morning club house, South Figueroa street.

What is said to be the first book written especially for colored children has just been published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is called "Hazel," and its author is Miss Mary White Ovington. Miss Ovington lived for eight months in the Phipps tenement, being the only white person on the block. She has devoted ten years to the study of the economic and social conditions of the American negro.

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017337. Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Arthur Henry Lawler, whose post-office address is 967 McGarry St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 6th day of January, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017337, to purchase the NW¼NW¼, Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California. Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry. FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

019004. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James R. Blanchard, whose post-office address is 435 E. 29th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 22nd day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019004, to purchase Lot

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FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Social & Personal

Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny of 3250 Wilshire boulevard entertained Wednesday with a Dresden luncheon in honor of Miss Helen Duque, who was a debutante last week. The table was beautifully decorated with Cecile Brunner roses and lilies of the valley arranged in a mound in the center of the table, and the candelabra were shaded with soft pink and crystal shades. The place cards, showing French nosegays, marked covers for Miss Helen Jones, Miss Daphne Drake, Miss Louise Hunt, Miss Elizabeth Brant, Miss Juliette Boileau, Miss Frances Beveridge, Miss Eleanor MacGowan, Miss Constance Byrne, Miss Charlotte Winston, Miss Katherine Chichester, Miss Beatrice Finlayson and Miss Evangeline Duque. Mrs. O'Melveny will entertain December 18 in a similar manner for Miss Daphne Drake, whose debut is to take place the latter part of this month. Among other affairs planned for Miss Drake are those to be given by Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner and Mrs. Mary Longstreet.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, only relatives witnessed the marriage of Miss Echo Allen, daughter of Mrs. Matthew T. Allen of Pasadena avenue, to Mr. Henry Norman Jensen, U. S. N., commander of the Milwaukee. The service was read by the Reverend Robert J. Burdette, at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wrenn. The drawing room was beautiful with white chrysanthemums and tulles, and the dining-room was decked with Cecile Brunner roses. The bridal gown of duchesse satin was trimmed with Irish lace, the bridal veil was of Limerick lace, caught with sprays of lilies of the valley, and the bouquet was a shower of orchids and lilies of the valley. The only attendant was little Natika Wrenn, who scattered rose petals in the path of the bridal party. Commander and Mrs. Jensen are visiting in the east, and will return here for a visit before going to Bremerton, where Mr. Jensen is stationed.

Miss Evangeline Gray, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Wheaton A. Gray, has chosen December 10 as the date of her marriage to Mr. Chester W. Judson. Owing to a recent bereavement in Mr. Judson's family, the ceremony will be attended only by relatives. It is to take place at the Gray home in Kingsley Drive. Mrs. Gray and Miss Gray returned this week from a visit in San Francisco, and are busy with preparations for the wedding. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. I. W. Shirley of Hotel Darby is to give a luncheon for Miss Gray at the Rose Tea Inn at Pasadena, and Wednesday evening Judge and Mrs. Gray will give a dinner in their daughter's honor. Several other affairs are planned, but Miss Gray plans to accept little pre-nuptial attention.

Mrs. Davis Richardson of 1669 Adams street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Richardson, to Dr. Lloyd Mills of New York city. The news was imparted to Miss Richardson's intimate friends at an informal tea Sunday afternoon.

Many of Los Angeles favored debutantes have made their bow in the stately reception rooms of the California Club, but none more charming than Miss Alice Fleming, who was presented at the reception given by her mother, Mrs. Ernest W. Fleming of Hoover street Thursday afternoon. Chrysanthemums and autumn foliage, with choice cut flowers decorated the rooms, and from four to six several

hundred guests welcomed the new bud. In the receiving line were Mrs. James Barnette, of New York, who came here to assist at her niece's debut, another aunt, Mrs. Jesse Olney of San Francisco, and Mrs. Harriet Gray, Mrs. R. H. Herron, Mrs. Stanley Visel, Mrs. Vernon Smith, Mrs. Arthur Kinney, Mrs. Gartrel Harbeson, Mrs. Arthur Green, Miss Marion Stewart and Miss Margaret Bushnell.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter of West Twenty-eighth street gave a luncheon for Mrs. Harry Dana Lombard and Mrs. Fritz Mave, and Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lombard were special guests at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Thomas.

Miss Katherine Flint and Miss May Rhodes, both bride-elects of the season, were guests of honor at the luncheon given Thursday by Miss Josephine Lacy of Wilshire boulevard.

Next week will introduce to Los Angeles society three delightful debutantes—Miss Helen Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carlos Jones, Miss Daphne Drake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drake and Miss Louise Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt.

Mrs. Harry Temple Newell, Mrs. Phillip L. Wilson and Mrs. James Andrew McCuster gave a delightful musical at the Ebell clubhouse Wednesday afternoon, the spacious reception rooms being aglow with autumn leaves as a background for the huge yellow chrysanthemums which were utilized in every possible corner. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. W. W. Mines, Mrs. Frederick W. Flint, Mrs. Robert Wankowski, Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgeway, Mrs. Cecelia White, Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley, Mrs. F. W. King, Mrs. Albert Voigt, Mrs. David E. Llewellyn, Mrs. Samuel Storrow, Mrs. Arthur Waters and Mrs. Joseph Boylson. A pretty feature was the distribution of programmes by little Virginia and Dorothy Llewellyn and Catherine and Phillip Wilson, jr.

Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle of Ardmore avenue entertained this week with two bridge luncheons, the first taking place Thursday afternoon, and given in honor of Mrs. George Walker and Miss Ethelyn Walker and Mrs. Hattie Malloy. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Frank D. Hudson, Mrs. Willits J. Hole, Mrs. Samuel K. Rindge, Mrs. George P. Thresher, Mrs. Laura Armstrong, Mrs. A. E. Halsey, Mrs. W. L. Jones, Mrs. Charles H. Toll, Mrs. William E. Groff, Mrs. Edward S. Dieter, Mrs. E. E. Howard, Mrs. O. P. Clark, Mrs. E. C. Bellows and Mrs. J. B. Millard. The second affair took place yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Carlisle's assistants were Mrs. Reuben Shettler, Mrs. George J. Birkel, Mrs. W. I. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Henderson Hayward, Mrs. J. H. Miles, Mrs. Leon Moss, Mrs. Stephen L. Rice, Mrs. R. B. Williamson, Mrs. W. K. Williamson, Mrs. S. M. Goddard, Mrs. James P. Burns, Mrs. E. E. Cole and Mrs. M. S. Robertson.

Mrs. Frank Robert Johnson, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Perry Story, and has been much feted for the last week or two, was the occasion of a pretty luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald of West Adams street. Chrysanthemums in gilt baskets adorned the home and the tables, and the place cards were hand-painted in yellow blossoms. Guests of the afternoon were Mrs. Stoddard Jess, Mrs. Walter Perry

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In honor of Mrs. Frank Robert Johnson, Mrs. Guy Brinton Barham entertained Mrs. J. P. Conroy, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. Henry T. Gage, Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mrs. Charles Modini Wood, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Frank M. Kelsey, Mrs. Charles Rivers Drake and Mrs. James Montgomery at a luncheon Wednesday.

Another affair for Mrs. Frank Robert Johnson was the luncheon at the San Gabriel Club given Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Owen H. Churchill and her daughter, Mrs. Francis Pierpont Davis. Autumn foliage comprised the decorations and the place cards were autumn leaves, while the centerpiece was of violets and ferns, which afterwards made corsage bouquets.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Lombard, who have been guests of honor at a number of delightful affairs since their return from two years abroad, shared honors with Miss Harriet Walton of Chicago at a dinner given Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holtznerhoff. Places were set for Dr. and Mrs. Rae Smith, whose house guest Miss Walton is, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney I. Wailes, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. A. Van Kaathoven and Mr. Donald McGilvray.

Mrs. Richard V. Day entertained Tuesday with the first of a series of bridge luncheons which will be events of the winter season. Her home in St. James Park was fragrant with hot-house blossoms and maidenhair ferns, and guests included Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, Mrs. Albert Crutcher, Mrs. Joseph Bohon, Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley, Mrs. Willard Doran, Mrs. John Raymond Powers, Mrs. J. Bond Francisco, Mrs. Kenneth E. Preuss, Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mrs. John T. Jones and Mrs. Benjamin F. Harding.

Mrs. Edward D. Silent of Severance street was hostess at a tea dansant Wednesday afternoon, Miss Louise Hunt, who is to be a November debutante, being the special guest of the afternoon. The rooms were glowing with masses of yellow chrysanthemums, and only younger members of the smart set were bidden. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Frank Thomas, Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt, Mrs. James McCoy, Miss Ethel Shaw and Miss Mary Dunn of San Jose.

Amateur Players enjoyed an innovation Thursday evening, when a burlesque on the "Arrowmaker" and other merry features were offered, in lieu of the usual serious program. The plays were presented on the stage of the ball room of the Charles Modini Wood home in St. James Park, and the informality of the occasion was delightful throughout. Afterward, players and guests enjoyed dancing and an inviting supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dana Lombard were the guests of honor at an informal dinner given Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Beveridge. The flower-decked table held covers for Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Thomas in addition to those of the honored guests and the host and hostess.

Monday evening an informal dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Borden at their home on Harvard boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Barrows gave a theater party at the Morosco Monday evening, and afterward the guests en-

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joyed supper and dancing at Hotel Alexandria. Those who accepted invitations were Mr. and Mrs. William W. Mines, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Brinton Barham, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry Storv, Mrs. Frank Robert Johnson and Mrs. William Tebbetts.

General and Mrs. Robert Wankowski, who recently returned from the east, were the complimented guests at an informal dinner given Tuesday evening by Judge and Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell of 1000 Arapahoe street. Plates were laid for fourteen at table decked with chrysanthemums and autumn leaves.

Mrs. Benjamin Johnson of Hobart boulevard will entertain Tuesday with a reception in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Terence Emmet Ryan, who is here from Chicago for a visit with her parents.

Miss Laurua McVey has as house guests two school friends, Miss Marion Parsons and Miss Ruth Pepperday. Yesterday afternoon they were honored with the luncheon given by Miss Adeline Kellogg of Wilshire boulevard.

After passing a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William Dennison Stephens of 1108 West Twenty-seventh street, Lieutenant and Mrs. Randolph Talcott Zane have gone to Mare Island, where Mr. Zane is stationed.

Mrs. Oscar Lawler and her son are at Arrowhead Hot Springs for a few weeks' stay.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

018728. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John H. Skeggs, whose post-office address is 122 S. Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018728, to purchase the S½SW¼, Section 36, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
016932. Not coal land.

September 25, 1913.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Conrad Doerfer, whose post-office address is 1121 Central Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 19th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016932, to purchase the SE¼SW¼, S½SE¼, Sec. 8, NE¼NE¼, Sec. 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

017816. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Leslie B. Taylor, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 2, Box 82, Burbank, California, did, on the 20th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017816, to purchase Lot 1 and the SE¼SE¼, Section 23, Township 2 N., Range 14 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$331.86, the stone estimated at \$207.10, and the land \$124.26; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, Etc., of The Graphic, published weekly at Los Angeles, California, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor, publisher and owner, Samuel Travers Clover, 404 San Fernando Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.  
(Signed) SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of Sept., 1913.

JOHN J. LAMSON.  
Notary Public, Los Angeles County, Cal.  
My commission expires Feb. 14, 1917.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 6, 1913.

04209. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Elizabeth Friederich, of Calabasas, California, who, on April 24, 1908, made Homestead Entry, No. 04209, for SW¼, Section 35, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 24th day of December, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Axel A. Ahlroth, Frank Schaffer, Lizzie Bray, all of Calabasas, Cal.; Joseph Anker, of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 11, 1913.

012283. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John Riley, of Santa Monica, California, who, on August 1, 1911, made Homestead Entry, No. 012283, for E¼NW¼, E¼SW¼, Section 22, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 25th day of November, 1913, at 9:30 a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Joseph A. Anker, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Cylurus W. Logan, of Santa Monica, Cal.; William D. Newell, of 218 W. 1st, Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles Johnson, of Santa Monica, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Kitty Gordon, all pink and white and English, with a poise that is almost insolent in its debonair ease, with her dimpled back as the cynosure of all eyes—as any self-respecting \$35,000 back should be—Kitty and her pretty accent and her dashing clothes and her clever carelessness are all to be seen at the Morosco theater this week. The attitude of the audiences toward this star is oddly evident. They stare at her, not as an actress or an entertainer, but as a figure who has occupied columns of space in papers and weeklies; and they seem mightily to approve her. The discussions of her that go on between acts would be a revelation to the staid and sage psychologists who write of women. It doesn't especially matter what vehicle Miss Gordon is using at the Morosco, for it isn't at all the play that counts, it is the fair lady herself. She is appearing as Alma in "Alma, Where Do You Live?" which has about as little real merit in itself as any offering of its kind that has ever been perpetrated. Only the excellence of the company which supports the excellence of the star makes the thing forgivable, for most of it is as hopelessly vulgar as a barmaid playing the lady. But Miss Gordon singing the haunting refrain of the title song and teasing Charles Ruggles in one or two lilting strains makes up for much, and Ruggles himself, with his hair showing traces of a hot iron, his ingenuous smile, which is a remarkable asset, and his acceptable, if not marvelous singing, really gets more applause than the star. He is a great favorite with local playgoers for his uniformly excellent work and they like him hugely in his part of the little country boy. James Corrigan and Donald Bowles in feminine attire—especially Corrigan—would break through any ice of disapproval. There is nothing subtle in the requirements of their roles—it is all horseplay. Morgan Wallace has one of his successful temperamental foreigner parts, and Helene Sullivan is a veritable nightmare of a wife, quite concealing her good looks and pleasing personality beneath a frost of vinegary venom. It is too bad that Grace Valentine should be forced to make her farewell appearance in such an empty part, but at least she has an opportunity to look pretty.

## "Chocolate Soldier" at the Majestic

"The Chocolate Soldier" should never wane in popularity so long as the haunting melodies of the "Hero" song, the "Letter Song" and other great favorites are given by such good singers as have been vouchsafed us in most of the companies. This is its fourth or fifth visit to Los Angeles, and perhaps it is for that reason that the audiences at the Majestic this week have been rather scant, for the merits of this opera bouffe, with its sly satire, its clever book, and its still cleverer music are immeasurably above the ordinary musical offering. Charles Purcell is an incomparable Chocolate Soldier. His boyish insouciance, his fresh, youthful personality—the "way of him" makes his role as refreshing this season as though he were playing it for the first time. A new Mascha is presented in the person of Lottie Collins, who plays it delightfully, and Lucille Saunders has the grace of maturity in her well known part of Aurelia Popoff. The role of Nadina is alternated between Alma Stetsler and

Antoinette Kopetsky, and Monday night the latter proved of rare voice and a rather pleasing personality, although the rudiments of acting seem unfamiliar to her. Francis J. Boyle as Captain Massakroff and Sylvain Langlois as Casimir are equally excellent.

## Novelties at the Orpheum

No stretch of the imagination could find much of entertaining value in the newcomers on the Orpheum bill this week, unless it is in the first few mo-

Coghlan's ability as an actress is about on a par with that of the high school prima donna. She has no values, and she and her company seem mainly concerned in the effort to see who shall shriek the loudest. The "Dance Reveries" reviews the dances of ancient and modern days very briefly. Most of the work is done by Coit Albertson, who both sings and dances, but the impression he makes is not one that will set him apart from his colleagues. Kellar Mack and Frank Orth have dug up an old favorite in "The Wrong Hero" and manage to get a good deal of laughter out of it, but they draw it out to an inexcusable length. The Four Athletes are women of wonderful grace and strength, but there is something that offends the finer senses in the sight of scantily clad women performing athletic marvels and tossing huge weights about the stage. Swor and Mack, with their negro impressions are the real favorites of the bill, and next comes Lulu Glaser, who is for-



HENRY MILLER, IN "THE RAINBOW," AT THE MASON NEXT WEEK.

ments of the Mack and Orth sketch, "The Wrong Hero," or the terpsichorean twirling of several pretty damsels in "Dance Reveries," but there is not enough of the latter to make much of an impression. Andrew F. Kelly, who has the real richness of the Irish brogue, has a mild collection of Irish stories which fall deplorably flat. They are neither new nor refreshing, and he hasn't the magnetism necessary for a monologue artist. A foolishly illogical sketch entitled "The Obstinate Miss Granger" is presented by Rosalind Coghlan and a small company. Miss

given the company she keeps because of her own personality.

## Offerings For Next Week

Monday evening at the Auditorium, the celebrated Leoncavallo Western Metropolitan Opera Company will open a limited engagement of Italian grand opera. There are many interesting names in the roster of principals. Luca Botta's voice is said to be a tenor of the first quality, excelling particularly in "Echme" as Rudolfo, in "Butterfly" as Pinkerton, in "La Tosca" as Cavaradossi and in "Carmen" as Don

Jose. In Carmen Melis has been found a dramatic soprano whose "Thais" rivals that of Mary Garden, and who has been a member of the Manhattan, the Metropolitan, Covent Garden, Henry Russell's Boston opera, and other big companies. Luigi Montesanto is an equally talented artist, whose singing in "Pagliacci" is pronounced by Leoncavallo as the best the composer has ever heard. Fanny Anitua, a contralto from the Royal Theater at Madrid and Olga Simzis, of the Barcelona Grand Opera, are also favorites. Other names include Maria Mosciska, a dramatic soprano from the Imperial Theatre of Warsaw and the Lyceum theater of Barcelona, Luisa Cecchetti, a contralto from the grand opera at Parma; Umberto Chido, dramatic star, Pietro Schiavazzi, a great favorite of Covent Garden, George Mascal, baritone, Giovanni Grandini, from the San Carlos at Naples and the Royal theater at Madrid, while Alessandro Modesti, considered Italy's greatest "Rigoletto," will be a feature. Ruggiero Leoncavallo, who comes to direct his own operas, opens on Tuesday night as conductor of the double bill, "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," and on other occasions will produce his dramatic "Zaza" and his intense "Zingari." The second director, Nini Belluci, is also a notable figure, knowing every Verdi opera by heart. The chorus, which has been trained by Luigi Cecchetti, it is promised will be a surprise. The scenic investment and properties are equal to those of any of the European countries, and a fidelity to the demands of the composer, the historic detail and the atmosphere of the libretto have been attained. The program for Monday evening and Wednesday matinee is to be Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," with Carmen Melis as Cho-Cho-San, Luisa Cecchetti as Suzuki, Luca Botta as Lieut. Pinkerton, Luigi Montesanto as Sharpless and Pietro Brilli as the Prince. Tuesday evening and Saturday matinee will find the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "TPagliacci," with Mlle. Crestani as Santuzza, Mlle. Cecchetti as Lola, Pietro Schiavazzi as Turiddu, Alessandro Modesti as Alfio the teamster, and Luisa Sylvia as Lucia. Montesanto will sing the Pagliacci prologue and the role of Silvio, Marie Mosciska will be Nedda, Chiodo, Canio; Modesti Tonio, and Fanny Anitua the Harlequin. Wednesday and Saturday evenings will be given to "Aida," with Crestani as the Ethiopian, Anitua as Amneris, Montesanto as Amonasro, Chiodo as Radames and Brilli as the Egyptian king. Thursday evening will be "Carmen," with Schiavazzi as Don Jose, Mascal as the toreador, Olga Simzis as Michaels, Luisa Cecchetti as Mercedes and Mlle. Andree Tarney as Carmen. Friday evening will give Los Angeles its first sight of Leoncavallo's new opera, "Zingari," which seems to be his favorite. It is a story of love and revenge among the gypsies, and was a great success in San Francisco.

Henry Miller's play "The Rainbow," in which he has been appearing in the east, has been heralded as the best vehicle he has discovered, as is witnessed by its long runs in New York, Chicago and Boston. "The Rainbow" was written by A. E. Thomas and is described as a comedy of sentiment, built upon a story of a father's love for his daughter. Mr. Miller is said to show a new side of his art in his role of Neil Sumner, the rich club-man who is estranged from his wife for many years. He has almost forgotten his daughter, but is made aware of her existence when she seeks him in his apartments one day. The man gradually discovers his better self through his love for the child, and a reconciliation between the mother and father is beautifully promised. Mr. Miller's productions are always noted for their artistic beauty, and it is said his talent in that line has found full sway in the three acts of "The Rainbow." Nearly all the players in Mr. Miller's support were with him in the New York run



of the piece, including Ruth Chatterton, the young girl who made such a big success as the daughter, Louise Closser Hale, Alice Baxter, Muriel Hope, Charles Hammond, Robert Stowe Gill and others. The engagement at the Mason is for a week, with matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Thanksgiving Day.

Saturday night the long run of "The Quaker Girl" will be ended, and Sunday afternoon Forrest Stanley will return to his first love at the Burbank theater, which is "home" to this popular actor, since he scored his first local triumphs there. There will be a revival of that favorite play, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" for the edification of Burbank patrons for the week beginning Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Stanley will have the part of Mr. Wiggs, which he made such a big success last season. Lillian Elliott's characterization of Mrs. Wiggs is as favorably remembered, and the assisting members of the Burbank company will find congenial parts in the roles of Billy, Europeana, Australia, Asia, and other characters peculiar to the play.

Alice Lloyd, who is making her third American tour, assisted by Frank Fogarty and a company of seventy-five, will be the attraction at the Majestic theater for the week beginning with the Monday matinee. William Morris, her manager, has arranged an exact reproduction of an English music hall for the entertainment. Miss Lloyd and her company in "Dance Mad" will be the big sensation, with every form of dancing, including the X-Ray dance, to be given by artists. The scene of this big feature is a realistic glimpse of the famous Jardin de Danse, atop of the New York theater, with a vivid interpretation of the cabaret life in New York and Paris. Frank Fogarty, "The Dublin Minstrel" will be another big feature. Mr. Fogarty has the reputation of being one of the best entertainers of the day. The first half of the show will be devoted to Miss Lloyd in her song repertoire, including "My Night Out," "Lady Policeman," "Stockings on the Line," "Tourist and the Maid," "Nothing Doing," "Splash Me," etc. In addition to Frank Fogarty, special features will be Fay, Two Coleys and Fay, Sidney Wood and the Doraine Sisters.

Kitty Gordon in the spicy musical farce, "Alma, Where Do You Live?" seems to be the big hit of the week, for the Morosco theater has been packed to the doors at every performance. Miss Gordon has made a most delightful impression in this musical comedy, with her magnetic personality, her beauty, her handsome gowns and above all her gifts as a comedienne. There are many merry musical numbers in the offering. James Corrigan and Charles Ruggles are making individual triumphs, Ruggles playing the role of country boy in a manner that places it with his finest comedy efforts, while Mr. Corrigan's portrayal of Theobolt, the gay deceiver, is good for a riot of mirth. There has been a long line of ticket-buyers at the Morosco box office since the opening performance, and a second week is necessary to fill the demand. Miss Gordon's engagement is necessarily limited, because of eastern contracts.

Two headline acts will delight Orpheum audiences the week beginning Monday matinee, November 24. These are Sam Chip and Mary Marble in a skit called "The Land of Dykes," and Clara Morton, late of the Four Mortons, in a singing act called "Finding the Family." Chip and Marble's portrayals of Dutch kiddies are too well known to require comment. Clara Morton has the assistance of Frank Sheen. She sings three songs, each in a different costume, and also finds time for her flute and piccolo playing and her famed piano dancing. Conlin, Steele and Carr have a skit entitled "Follies of Vaudeville" which should

provide food for fun. Agnes Scott and Henry Keane are said to have found a quiet but effective sketch in "Drifting," and to give it a clever interpretation. The remaining numbers are the "Dream Reveries," Mack & Orth, Rosalind Coghlan and company and the Four Athletas. The orchestra promised the first American rendition of the noted Grieg suite from "Sigurd Jarsalfar" in three parts, and there will be new motion pictures.

#### Barrie's New Play Tritely Treated

AT the Lyceum theater Miss Grace George is appearing in a new playlet by J. M. Barrie. For many years Mr. Barrie's name has been one to conjure with, but seeing this playlet makes one realize that even the happiest of writers may work out his vein and then if he persists in writing for the public he must have recourse to the stuff that lesser men use as a matter of bread and butter. It seems as if the thing that we loved and praised died after a while and that only the ghost of its history remained and one could wish that he need not have to look on at the dissolution. Mr. Barrie has taken a trite story and has not illuminated it by his usual delicacy of touch, whimsical fancy and clever handling of lines. Yet he commands a production pretentious enough for a long play. The title is "Half an Hour" and the action is supposed to complete itself in that interval of time.

The first scene takes place in Mr. Garson's library at 7:30 o'clock, the second shortly after in Hugh Paton's lodgings and the third at eight in Mr. Garson's library. The wife of a rich and brutal husband leaves him for the other man who gets himself killed just as she arrives at his lodgings and she must save the bridge she has set on fire behind her, a plot that has been used not so very differently from the way in which Mr. Barrie handles it many thousands of times. There are not many themes and not unlimited opportunities for new plots, but one expects a man with Mr. Barrie's reputation to illuminate so obvious a situation with originality of treatment. Instead, this play is only sordid with not very good reason for being and no great thrill even in its "big scene." There is never any doubt that the woman will save her bridge. Miss Grace George, with her blonde hair and pretty skin, dressed in an exquisite gown of white is nice to look at and she has an ease of manner, an assurance that she is making good that goes a long way to offset the fact that she does not get below the surface, which is to say that while her lightness of playing is interesting in comedy, where one wants only to be charmed, this situation which involves a stirring of such primitive emotions as love and fear, where every silence should be pregnant with feeling, she simply is not there. With different playing one might be stirred in this play in spite of its triteness for there are certain situations which are calculated to stir even though their ingredients have been served up countless times before.

In the first scene the husband is just stopped from choking the pretty creature by the aristocrat in her. He had bought her for a hundred thousand when her father needed the money and she was too young to know what was happening to her. She suggests that one day she may break the bargain and he tells her that on that day she will wish that she had never been born, but he does not fear any such thing for she hasn't the courage to forego the creature comforts that his money provides. He leaves the room to dress for dinner and she telephones the other man that she has changed her mind and will come at once to his place. He asks that she write a note saying that she has gone and with whom. She writes the note and puts that and her jewels in a drawer of the desk which happens to be open but which locks

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

### HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

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Beginning Sunday afternoon, Nov. 23.  
Second week of the Limited Engagement with the Morosco company of the famous comedy star,

## KITTY GORDON

in her original role in an elaborate production of the celebrated music and fun success

## "Alma, Where Do You Live?"

Prices for this engagement: Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Matinees, 25c, 50c and 75c.

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Week Beginning Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 23.  
Reappearance of the popular leading man, FORREST STANLEY, with the Burbank company in an elaborate revival of Madge Carr Cook's celebrated play,

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#### REPERTOIRE FIRST WEEK:

Monday Evening, Nov. 24

Wednesday Mat., Nov. 26

### "Madame Butterfly"

Tuesday Evening, Nov. 25

Saturday Mat., Nov. 29

### "Cavalleria Rusticana"

and

### "I Pagliacci"

Ruggiero Leoncavallo, Conductor.

#### SECOND WEEK:

"La Tosca," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Zingari," "Carmen," "Zaza," "Otello."

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CONLIN, STEELE & CARR

Follies of Vaudeville

MACK & ORTH

"The Wrong Hero"

"Finding the Family"

AGNES SCOTT & HENRY KEANE

"Drifting"

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#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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Oct. 13, 1913.

02446-04043. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that George H. Melcher, of Topanga, California, who, on Oct. 23, 1907, made Homestead Entry No. 02446 and on Aug. 21, 1912, made Additional Homestead Entry, No. 04043, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 6, Township 1 S., Range 16 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver,

U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 28th day of November, 1913, at 9:30 a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: C. C. Cheney, August Schmidt, Mrs. J. H. Wood, J. H. Goebel, all of Topanga, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

THE GRAPHIC pays more attention to Music and Drama than any similar publication on the coast.



# Books

Take the spirit of individualism of this age, add to it the machine-made divorce and you have as a resultant the thousands of weak, sentimental, hysterical women of fiction who are running away incontinently from their husbands to the arms of a newer true-love. What the external justice of the case is, that is a debatable question. We worship the great lovers of history, not because they forgot sacramental ties, but because they loved greatly; whereas the fiction-monger seems to think that we will sympathize with just any recalcitrant wife. Guinevere, Helen, Isolde, these are above our carping criticism, they square not with our little standards. But in fiction these divinities are minced into tiny bits and served up as maudering Mary and Jane, ridiculous weaklings aping the uncomprehended gods.

However, the fiction-writer's error lies not in causing his heroines to do immoral things, but in saying by implication or out-and-out that life is like that. Life is not like that; women do not run away from their husbands when they get tired of them; witness the wives who haven't run. They don't, either because of a restraining sense of obligation if not of honor, or because of inability to face alone so nakedly the cold eyes of society. Either consideration is a deterrent to ninety-nine in every hundred women. And therefore we incline to criticize Mr. Marriott's title, "A Wondrous Wife," for the heroine is not wonderful unless by that praise we mean every woman who does her plain duty.

Margaret married Lisle because he was an artist, left him after five years because he was unfaithful to her; she lives with her brother two years and meets at the end of that time a young engineer, Fawcett. Mrs. Lisle and Fawcett fall in love with each other with refreshing simplicity and despatch, but Mrs. Lisle refuses either to try for a divorce, or to live with Fawcett without that formality. At this time Lisle writes to his wife asking her to return to him. This request and a rising passion for Fawcett lead her to consent to running away with her lover to South America. On the eve of departure, however, she finds that Lisle has become paralyzed, hopelessly. What should she do?

The situation is simple, the issues are not confused as they would be with other novelists, and the story is fascinating. Though well written and flowing yet the book is notable most because of its marvelous clear-sightedness in character study: many and many times the people do and say and think just what we would have thought and said and done in similar circumstances. That is to say, the psychology is perfect and the people are real flesh and blood, which all spells success in a novel. Those readers who remember "The Catfish" will recall that there, too, the psychology was very intricate and convincing, though that book is inferior to this because it is marred by unusualness of plot. But this story is even more convincingly true to life and has the merit in addition of being commonplace in plot. There is a weakness, however, in the plan of both books: there was in the former novel a drowning, in this later book a paralysis. These things have nothing legitimate to do with moral judgments. ("The Wondrous Wife." By Charles Marriott. Bobbs-Merrill Co.) C. K. J.

## "Susette"

There may be nothing new under the

sun—but O, for a situation that is not so hackneyed as the headlines of a daily paper. Had D. C. Calthrop a good plot, he probably could write an entertaining tale, for he reveals flashes of wit and the well-stored mind of a man who has read deeply. But to have all his real talent of writing go astray in such a stereotyped concoction as "Susette" is disappointing. His hero is Algernon Peprill, lord of the realm, who has had a rather dashing fling in Paris and who takes his brothers for an ocean voyage to recover from the shock of his father's death. There is a storm and a wreck, and Algy is thrust upon a foreign shore with little in the garment line save a dress suit and a silk hat. But, as in most cases of fiction, Algy finds the island inhabited by a beautiful damsel and her romantic father—did not the scribes of ancient Egypt find similar foundation for tales to be told in the shadow of the pyramids? Naturally, after all the proper adventures that long experience has led us to expect from a desert island, he marries Susette and gets a little money to support his ancestral heritage, and they all live happily ever after. Why, O, why do not authors wait until they have a story to tell, before they leave a winding trail of words behind them? The redeeming grace of the Calthrop book is the philosophical comment of Algy, who isn't such an ass as he seems. ("Susette." By D. C. Calthrop. Frederick A. Stokes Co.)

## Notes From Bookland

It is announced that a movement is afoot to place in the free library at Selkirk a medallion in memory of Andrew Lang. In 1844, Lang was born in Selkirk, and in 1889 he opened the Free Library wherein soon his name and record will be given permanent record. One is sure that many an American will be quick to support so excellent a scheme. "Lang, it is true, had a keen eye for what he considered to be crudities in some aspects of your civilization; but so far as I know he never failed to recognize generously any American writer who appealed to his fine, scholarly taste," writes Shan F. Bullock in the Chicago Post. "We all know what he thought of Mark Twain, for instance, and how often he gave enthusiastic praise to the immortal 'Huckleberry Finn.' We miss him greatly. High talents of scholarship, style and appreciation died with him. He had obvious limitations, but when his literary record as poet, critic, essayist, folklorist, historian, philosopher and translator, is considered, none of us can be slow to do him homage."

This month Georg Brandes is to be in England where he is to deliver lectures on literature, chiefly on the literature of Shakespeare. To give him welcome on his passage through London, and also to give his admirers an opportunity of meeting him, a dinner will be given at the Hotel Cecil November 27, Sir Sidney Lee in the chair, and supported by William Archer, Barrie, Gosse, Galsworthy, Lord Lytton, John Masefield and Sir Walter Raleigh.

On the list of the John Lane Company a book more or less historical in character has an honored place. Frederick Townsend Martin's "Things I Remember" was published last week. The English edition of this book has been the subject of much favorable comment. . . . The John Lane Company has published an illustrated edition of Francis Grierson's "The Valley of Shadows." There are sixteen full-page

## A New Wells Novel

"THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS" — by H. G. Wells —

A story of the turbulent lives of one man and one woman, separated by the barrier of the law, yet attracted by something stronger than any law.

"HAPPY-GO-LUCKY" — by Ian Hay. Mr. Hay is greeted as a new interpreter of the Scot and Scottish humor.

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## Roger's Poems

Two volumes bound in full calf, beautifully tooled, London, 1834. Illustrated with beautiful impressions of Turner's famous engravings. Vol. 1 contains an autograph letter of Samuel Rogers and the armorial Bookplate of Philip Newton. 2 Vols., 12.50.

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## Barrie's New Play Tritely Treated (Continued from page thirteen)

with a spring catch which only her husband can unfasten. The next scene shows Hugh Paton in his lodgings at the telephone and one hears his end of the conversation. She comes and there is a not very convincing love passage between them. He goes to call a cab and a second later there is a commotion below and a doctor who in passing has offered his assistance comes to tell her that Mr. Paton has been killed. The doctor realizes that she is not married to the man and urges her for his sake to go before the police come and suggests that one way is open to her. A second later Mr. Garson in dinner dress enters his library and sits down at the desk to write a note. In searching for an envelope he unlocks the drawer and draws out a pearl necklace and a few rings. He breaks out in a laugh as dinner guests are announced. They ask the cause of his merriment and he says that he has found jewels that his wife has put in a drawer and forgotten and that he wagers she is looking for them and thereby is going to be late.

As the minutes pass and she does not come he is more perturbed and sends a servant to find out the trouble. Before the servant can execute the mission a new guest arrives—the doctor who has just seen Paton killed. He is describing what has happened when Mrs. Garson enters and faces him. She manages to carry off the introduction and to take her part in questioning the doctor and to take her medicine in the form of his plain spoken opinion of the woman who did not take the obvious way out. Some one laughingly asks Mrs. Garson if she was the woman and she laughingly replies yes and then some one says that the woman usually leaves a note for her husband and the doctor adds jewels. The word jewels strikes both the husband and the other two guests as significant and the wife realizes that she must secure the note that is still in the drawer which the husband has left conveniently open. She backs up against it and gets the note and shuts the drawer at the same time. Her husband enraged rushes toward her asking what she is protecting. She stands aside and urges him to open the drawer. Of

course, he finds it empty and the atmosphere is cleared. As they go in to dinner the doctor gives her his arm. She lingers behind the others, shows him the crumpled note, puts it in the fire and then accepts his reluctant escort. She has proved her husband's contention that she is too weak to meet a test. ANNE PAGE.  
New York, Nov. 19, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018117. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Julius Janssen, whose post-office address is 1287 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 17th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018117, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 9th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018650. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Abe Blumenthal, whose post-office address is 519 W 7th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 2nd day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018650, to purchase the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00, and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 9th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



color plates. This book (which was first published many years ago) is a study of the days before the civil war when Lincoln was gradually coming into his position as a mold of the nation's destiny. It reminds his fellow-countrymen that Francis Grierson, who passed his youth at the court of St. Petersburg and is now a resident of London, is by birth an American, a native of Illinois. . . . Thomas Hardy, Arthur Sherbourne Hardy—and now there is a third author of this clan, Lowell Hardy. The John Lane Company is publishing his "Frosty Ferguson, Strategist," a tale of life on a western ranch.

Waverly novels have been added to Macmillan's fiction library. They are in twenty-five volumes and every one has a colored frontispiece. Sir Walter Scott's place among English novelists is not likely to be taken from him and every generation must know his writings, whatever other makers of fiction may arise. The Macmillan Company published last week Vilhjalmr Stefansson's "My Life with the Eskimo." Our polar explorers have robbed the Eskimo of much of his charm of novelty, but Mr. Stefansson's book undoubtedly contains much that is new and interesting. His account of the Nord Eskimos whom he discovered will be worth reading, certainly. A Macmillan book of much more than passing interest is Prof. John R. Common's "Labor and Administration." The author is professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin and his "Races and Immigrants in America" is a standard work.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are conscientiously adhering to their "fewer and better books" program. Perhaps their most important book this season is Prof. David Starr Jordan's "War and Waste." This is an exhaustive study of the war problem, from the standpoint of an unsentimental pacifist. It is full of such striking statistics as this: "When Montenegro declared war in 1912 the nominal value of stocks and bonds in Europe fell seven billion dollars. At the same time the house of Krupp reported a surplus of twelve and one-half millions, and declared a dividend of twelve per cent." This is interesting reading, but it is not likely to be remembered when war is immediately in prospect.

There was a new biography—and a biography of importance—among the books which G. P. Putnam's Sons published last Friday. It was "Memoirs of Right Honorable Henry Labouchere, M. P.," by Algar Labouchere Thorold. Mr. Thorold is a nephew of the dead journalist and lived in intimate relation with him for the last ten years of his life. He has had access to Labouchere's correspondence with Gladstone, Lord Morley, Sir William Harcourt, Parnell, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, and King Edward VII. Labouchere played an important role in the political and social life of his time, his activities in connection with the Parnell Commission being of particular interest, and a full account of his life should prove historically valuable.

Alexander Teixeira de Mattos has translated into English J. H. Fabre's "The Life of the Fly," and it has been published by Dodd, Mead & Co. M. Fabre has used in this book the method that made his "The Life of the Spider" so popular last spring. American and English writers on this subject have little sympathy for the fly, their chief study being its extermination. M. Fabre's book is certainly a novelty, and if it is as good as its predecessors it will be valuable indeed.

The Benson brothers are as active as ever this season. A. C. Benson has brought out a novel and a book of essays, and Father Robert Hugh Benson a novel and a book of verses for children. Not to be distanced in the fraternal race, E. F. Benson has written "Winter Sports in Switzerland." It bears the Dodd-Mead imprint.

## ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

LOS ANGELES RAILWAY CO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 6, 1913.

016919. Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Tobias Beckner Harris, whose post-office address is 140 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016919, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$180.00 and the land \$120; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 19th day of November, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 24, 1913.

018092. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that August Schutze, whose post-office address is 712 E. 33rd St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 17th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018092, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 23, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$60.00 and the land \$40.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

019164. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Israel Botwin, whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 23rd day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019164, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 7, Township 1 S., Range 13 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018626. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John C. Allen, whose post-office address is 5927 Piedmont Ave., Highland Park, Calif., did, on the 29th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018626, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$150.00, and the land \$150.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 18th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016918. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James McNamara, whose post-office address is 800 Hubbard St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016918, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 17th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

017692. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Herbert H. Manley, whose post-office address is 320 Market St., San Francisco, California, did, on the 10th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017692, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 24, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016878. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Benjamin P. Welch, whose post-office address is 218 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016878, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 6, Township 1 South, Range 13 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$220.00, and the land \$180.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 15th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

017691. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Reuben H. Manley, whose post-office address is 320 Market St., San Francisco, California, did, on the 10th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017691, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 24, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 25, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

016921. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Bert Cowen, whose post-office address is 1610 $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 11th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 18th day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016921, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 17, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 16th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018476. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Charles H. Mepharm, whose post-office address is 306 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 15th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018476, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 7, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 18, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 15th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
October 4, 1913.

018625. Not coal land.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Alice D. Dorn, whose post-office address is 1126 4th Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 29th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018625, to purchase the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 13, Township 1 South, Range 19 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 17th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Stocks & Bonds

Los Angeles Investment stock, which has continued the absorbing feature of the exchange, this week showed the most pronounced decline in the course of the present downward movement. In the first four days the loss was in excess of 30 points. Heavy liquidation was evidenced by the large aggregate transactions Monday and Tuesday. Wednesday the stock broke sharply, but activity was lessened. At this writing sales are made around 83 cents a share. Prominent among developments which brought about the rapid falling off of the price of the stock was the news that an application for receivership had been filed against the company by thirty-two stockholders. In addition to other adverse events in the last two weeks, this latest happening proved too heavy a weight for what confidence in the stock market operators still retained.

The heavy trading in Los Angeles Investment is acting as a stimulant in the market, and a great deal more activity is evidenced than in some weeks. Union Oil has been easier, selling around \$53 to \$54. National Pacific reveals slight strength. Maricopa Northern is fairly firm. Mexican Petroleum common, although not traded in, shows a better tone than when the dividend was passed more than a week ago. There has been trading in California Midway, but conditions are unchanged. Other variations in the prices of oil stocks have been small.

In the industrial list Home Telephone securities show slight changes, but no definite trend in prices is apparent. The bank list has been quiet and featureless. Bonds attract little interest. Mining issues, which were lively a few weeks ago, are now in the background.

Money conditions generally are dull and about the same as they have been for the last month or two. Reports indicate a contraction in trade throughout the country, but less and less attention is being paid by the public as a whole to possible serious financial troubles which may arise from political disturbances. Concern is expressed regarding the Mexican situation, but that is about all. The country, to all appearances, has been rapidly accommodating itself to changed conditions.

## Banks and Banking

Leo S. Chandler has been elected vice president and director of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank, succeeding Charles G. Greene. Mr. Chandler has been trust officer and assistant secretary of the Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank for nine years. He will assume his new duties in charge of the trust department at the Citizens' December 1.

The six administration Democrats of the senate banking committee have laid their completed draft of the currency bill before Senator Hitchcock and the five Republicans who will endeavor to complete the first draft of their bill without delay. From both versions the committee will try to frame a report to the senate. Chairman Owen says he believed the committee will present a unanimous report on many features of the bill, but will put in separate reports on points in disagreement.

Frank Vanderlip, the president of what he himself describes as the biggest bank in the country, denies the

existence of a money trust and pronounces the currency bill now under consideration as inadequate. Mr. Vanderlip declares that unless the provisions of the bill now before the senate are modified "the national banks will not play the game; they will not come in; there will be such an exodus from the national banking system that it will be impossible to work it. I would dearly love to see legislation at this session if we can get good legislation. There is no doubt in my mind that the intelligent judgment of a majority of the senate committee favors one central bank and a plan that a majority of the bankers will approve, but the committee is politically hampered."

## Stock and Bond Briefs

Imperial Valley is undergoing a good roads agitation which may result in a bond issue.

Long Beach city council has recommended a bond issue of \$625,000 for harbor improvements.

Wells Fargo and the other companies contested the rate reduction before the commission with all the arguments at their command, but the new rates are to go into effect February 1 just the same. The only satisfaction the companies got out of the appeal was a delay which will allow them to reap one more Christmas time harvest under the old charges. Of the new tariffs ordered President Caldwell says that "it is impossible to foretell with any exactness what the effect will be upon the company's revenue. It is clear, however, that unless as a result of the radical reduction in rates there is an extraordinary increase in business, and this is accompanied by a substantial decrease in the ratio of expense through methods not heretofore available, the net earnings must be seriously affected."

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References: First Natl. Bank, Globe  
Savings Bank, Merchants Natl. Bank  
309 Lissner Bldg., Los Angeles  
Main 1981

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 18, 1913.

015548. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John George Richter, of Cornell, California, who, on May 14, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 015548, for E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 8, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 6th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Frank H. Mueller, Joseph Bower, Nathan Wise, Charles H. Haskell, all of Cornell, California.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 23, 1913.

018062. Not coal lands.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Sabina B. Culver, whose post-office address is 1752 Garfield Place, Hollywood, California, did, on the 13th day of March, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018062, to purchase Lot 1 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section 19, Township 1 South, Range 17 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$99.65, the stone estimated at \$59.79, and the land \$39.86; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 3rd day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 17, 1913.

016192. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that George A. Beck, of Sawtelle, California, who, on Nov. 20, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016192, for S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 30, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Luis L. Beck, of Sawtelle, California; Chancery Rubbell, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Edward Mollus, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Rolla Granis, of Sawtelle, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
07470. Nov. 12, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that Marie V. Elliott, deserted wife and agent of James G. Elliott, of Calabasas, California, who, on Dec. 4, 1909, made Homestead Entry, No. 07470, for Lot 2, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$ E $\frac{1}{2}$  Section 24, Township 1 N., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 31st day of December, 1913, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.  
Claimant names as witnesses: Sadie M. Horton, Ray Horton, George W. Morrison, Jackson Tweedy, all of Calabasas, California.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

016975. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Frank R. McReynold, whose post-office address is 308 Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 23rd day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016975, to purchase the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 17, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

017619. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Genevieve I. Roche, whose post-office address is 1011 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif., did, on the 1st day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017619, to purchase the W $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$  and N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
September 25, 1913.

018591. Not coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James J. Cochran, whose post-office address is 1426 N. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 26th day of April, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018591, to purchase the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 24, Township 1 South, Range 18 West, S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 8th day of December, 1913, before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

017653. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John Patrick, whose post-office address is 350 Santa Monica, California, did, on the 19th day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017653, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$  SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$  Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$300.00, the stone estimated at \$180.00, and the land \$120.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.